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NASA CR-

151157

SIGNATURE EXTENSION FOR SPECTRAL VARIATION IN SOILS

VOLUME IV

J. K. Berry,
J. A. Smith,
and, K. Jon Ranson

(NASA-CR-151157) SIGNATURE EXTENSION FOR
SPECTRAL VARIATION IN SOILS, VOLUME 4 Final
Report (Colorado State Univ.) 112 p HC
A06/MF AC1

N77-16416

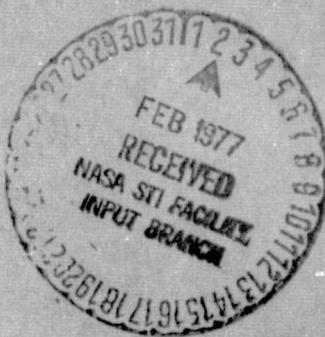
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Final Report
Earth Observations Division
NASA Johnson Spacecraft Center
NAS 9-14467

November, 1976



Department of Earth Resources
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

**ORIGINAL CONTAINS
COLOR ILLUSTRATIONS**

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ABSTRACT

This is the fourth and final volume in a final report series for project NAS9-14467 sponsored by the Earth Observations Division, NASA/JSC. Volumes I and II cover the period between November 15, 1974 and November 14, 1975. Volume III is concerned with further analysis of the summer field work. It covers the period between November 14, 1975 and April 1976. Volume IV is concerned with the analysis and interpretation of the 1976 field data and covers work accomplished between November 15, 1975 and November 14, 1976. Overall objectives of this two year project were to evaluate table look-up approaches to sun-angle correction and to evaluate effects of soil brightness on composite canopy spectral response. Canopy reflectance modeling was applied as a technique for evaluating these processes in conjunction with the LACIE field measurement program at Garden City, Kansas.

Volume I presents the multiplicative and additive coefficient matrices for a linear sun-angle correction approach. These coefficient tables are calculated using either measured empirical canopy reflectance functions or model derived data. These values are then incorporated into an atmospheric radiation transfer model. The dependence of the coefficient matrices on crop stage, crop type, and canopy directional reflectance variations is reviewed. Finally, a method for inferring leaf area index, an intrinsic scene characteristic, from canopy reflectance is discussed.

Volume II presents the 1974-75 field data and computer programs used in the study. A brief review of the radiometric and geometric data collection

procedures is also given. In particular, two recent methods developed by the investigators for determining plant geometry are discussed. These include the Fourier diffraction and multiple view angle approaches. The data compilation consists of canopy reflectance, constituent reflectance, leaf area indices, and leaf slope distributions for four wheat crop development stages at Garden City, Kansas during the 1974-1975 year.

Volume III is concerned with the extraction of scene feature vectors through modeling. This volume reports further analyses of the data and techniques described in Volume I and Volume II. In addition, a divergence classifier determines a relative similarity between model derived spectral responses and those of areas with unknown leaf area index. The unknown areas are assigned the index associated with the closest model response. The report demonstrates that broad categories of leaf area index can be inferred from the procedure described. The evaluation data set was insufficient, however, for testing the procedures accurately and predicting the specific leaf area indices.

Volume IV is concerned with signature extension for spectral variation in soils. The reduced 1975-1976 field data at Garden City, Kansas are presented. These data are being used to evaluate the SRVC model predictions, to compare the ERIM-SUITS model with both the SRVC results and field data, and finally, to provide a data base for reviewing multitemporal trajectories. In particular, the applicability of the "tasseled cap" transformation is reviewed. The first detailed verification of this approach utilizing actual field measured data from the LACIE field measurement program, rather than LANDSAT data, is given.

FOREWARD

The research described in this report was supported under contract NAS9-14467, issued by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Earth Observations Division, Johnson Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas. Mr. T. Barnett and Mr. M. McEwen were technical monitors of the project. Field data for the project were gathered over a period of two years at the LACIE Intensive Test Sites in Garden City, Kansas. The measurements were performed in cooperation with Dr. J. C. Harlan, Remote Sensing Center, Texas A & M University. Mr. Barrett Robinson, Laboratories for Applications of Remote Sensing, Purdue University, constructed the diffuse radiometer attachment for measuring leaf transmittance.

Participating project personnel included Dr. James A. Smith, Department of Earth Resources and Principal Investigator; Dr. Joseph Berry, Research Associate, Mr. K. Jon Ranson, Research Associate, and Mr. Rick Heimes, Graduate Research Assistant. Other assistance was provided by Ms. Carol Conrad, Mr. Frank Itkowsky, Mr. Dan Kimes, and Ms. Kimberley Ralph.

The authors would particularly like to express their appreciation to Dr. Harlan and his research team for their field measurement support. The authors also express their appreciation to Mr. Bob MacDonald, Chief, Earth Observations Division for the opportunity to participate and support the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment these past two years.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the final volume in a four-volume final report series for project NAS9-14467. The specific objectives of the efforts summarized in this volume include:

- A. To compare the CSU SRVC model predictions with the ERIM model predictions and with measured field data from Finney County, Kansas in the LANDSAT spectral bands.
- B. To use the SRVC model to investigate the spectral-temporal behavior of wheat signatures. In particular, to define signature aspects which vary least with soil brightness and plant population.

These objectives are broken down into the following three tasks:

1. Using SRVC, compute spectral signatures in the LANDSAT bands for wheat in the tillering, jointing, heading and ripe stages. The Finney County, Kansas field measurements program will supply data for typical plant population and soil color. Compare and explain differences obtained between the SRVC predictions, example ERIM model predictions, and the experimentally measured data.
2. Use the SRVC model to compute signatures for four crop development stages for three plant populations and three soil colors at appropriate sun-angle/view angle (36 states).
3. Use the data base established as a result of task 2 (above) to investigate the feasibility of defining coordinate transformations which minimize or isolate effects of soil brightness and plant population on the signature.

Three major activities were undertaken in conjunction with this project: a field measurements program, SRVC model simulation, and analysis of field and simulated data. The field data collection activity provided values for the input parameters of the SRVC model, and the collection of canopy reflectance allowed for model evaluation. The field measurement procedures used in this report can be subdivided into radiometric and geometric methods depending on whether they are involved with the estimate of optical or geometric intrinsic scene variables. The field techniques used in data collection are similar to those reported in Volume II of the earlier work for this project. Section 2.0 of this report presents the field data collected during the 1975-1976 field season and discusses some modifications to data collection procedures.

The SRVC model simulation results are presented in Section 3.0. Two types of model simulations were made: benchmark runs at each of the phenology phases to appraise the model's fidelity, and model executions for three soil brightness levels at three crop cover densities, for each of the four phenology stages. Several tables of simulation parameters are presented, and the magnitude of variations in canopy spectral reflectance induced by the different soil brightness levels for each crop density is discussed. The analysis of the model and field data takes two forms: the comparison of SRVC and ERIM model results with the field data (Section 4.0), and the identification of coordinate transformations for LANDSAT data to isolate soil effects (Section 5.0). The models/field comparison is made primarily by graphical presentation. The study of data transformations utilizes the recent work by the Environmental Research Institute

of Michigan (Kauth and Thomas, 1976a). This approach involves transforming LANDSAT counts into a new feature space in which one of the axes is oriented to contain the maximum variation in soil brightness. The translation of LANDSAT data into the transformed space affords insight into the effect of soil brightness as a component of canopy reflectance. Conclusion and recommendations are given in Section 6.0.

2.0 REDUCED DATA SET COMPIRATION

The principle field data collected by TAMU/CSU for the canopy modeling effort consists of periodic canopy reflectance, leaf area index, dry weight, leaf transmission, and geometry photographs. In addition, soil moisture, and separation of the plant material into the categories of dead, stems, heads and tillers was recorded.

This section first summarizes available data by date followed by detailed presentation of the data. Field data were collected for five phenology stages of wheat during the 1975 to 1976 field season: November 11, 1975, representing the tillering stage, April 17, 1976, representing the booting or jointing stage, May 16, 1976, representing the heading stage, and June 13, 1976, representing the ripening stage. The November 1975 data was collected on the intensive study field used in the 1974 and 1975 field seasons. The remaining data sets were collected on field 107 of the Finney County, Ks., Intensive Field Site.

The field procedures used are discussed in detail in Volume II of this Final Report Series, entitled, Signature Extension for Sun Angle. The fundamental activities can be subdivided into radiometric and geometric methods depending on whether they are involved with the estimate of optical or geometric intrinsic scene variables. The former group includes measurements of canopy and soil reflectance, global and sky irradiance, and individual leaf transmission. The geometric procedures include an estimate of leaf area index (LAI) and leaf angle distribution (LAD).

The modeling input parameters utilized in this report were collected from a single field. The field studied in the 1974-1975 field season had unusually high plant density. The management practices on the field included surface irrigation, fertilizing and double seeding rate. The field utilized in this report (1975-1976 field season) represents typical dryland farming and has a significantly lower LAI at each phenology stage. The selection of this field was made to enlarge the field measurement data set to include variability of different management practices.

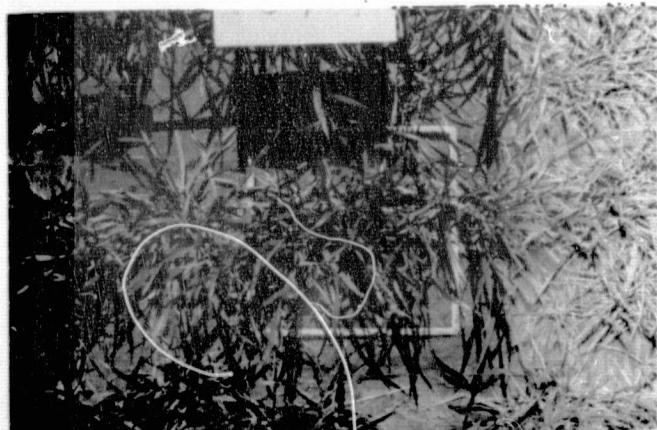
The sampling design used in the 1975-76 season was basically the same as the previous period with two exceptions. Four sacred sample plots were established in the field in which repetitive radiometric measurements were made during each phenology stage (Figures 1 through 4). As the method for assessing plant surface area is destructive, a new series of plots had to be established for each reporting period during the 1974 season. Plot selection during the 1975-1976 period involved the establishment of the four sampling plots throughout the field to typify the expected population variance. The integrity of these plots for radiometric measurement was maintained throughout the season and necessary destructive sampling for determining estimated LAI was made on nearby, randomly selected plots. The second change in the experimental design consisted of utilizing a 15 inch by 30 inch plot in place of the original 2 foot by 2 foot plot. This format was adopted to more adequately deal with inter-row variance. The elongated side of the plot was oriented perpendicular to the rows and situated so it included three rows. The use of four elongated plots during this period rather than the three square plots used in the previous season, afforded a larger data set which should contain more of the field variance.



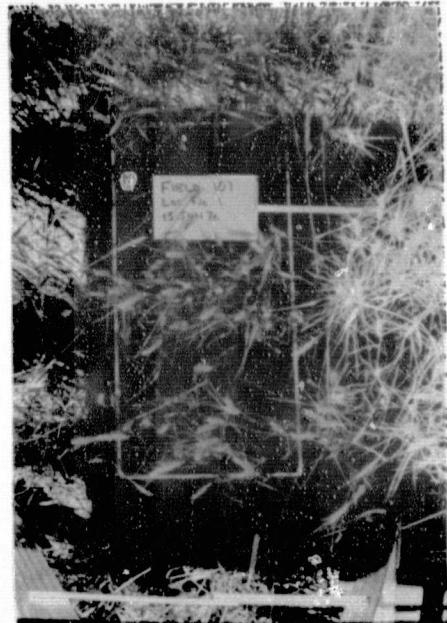
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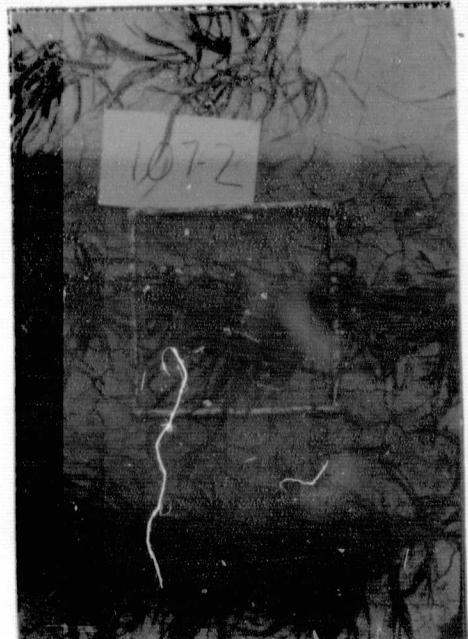
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FIGURE 1. Descriptive Photos for Sacred Plot 1.

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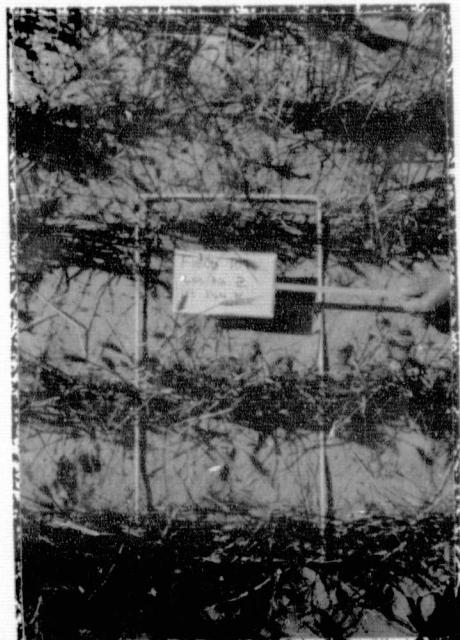
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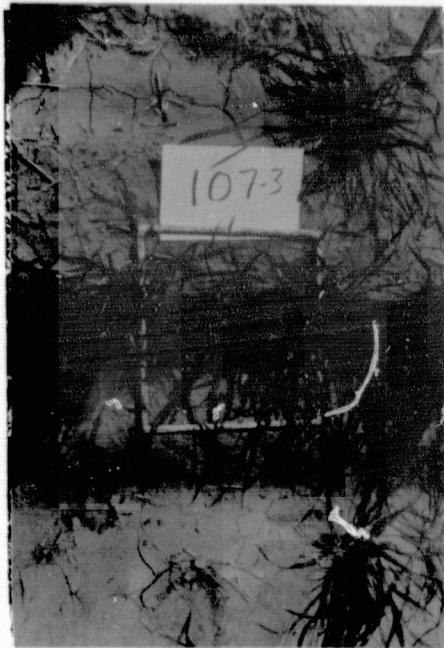


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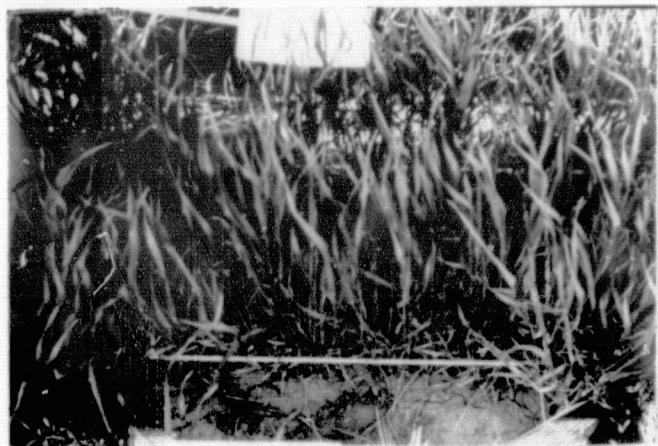


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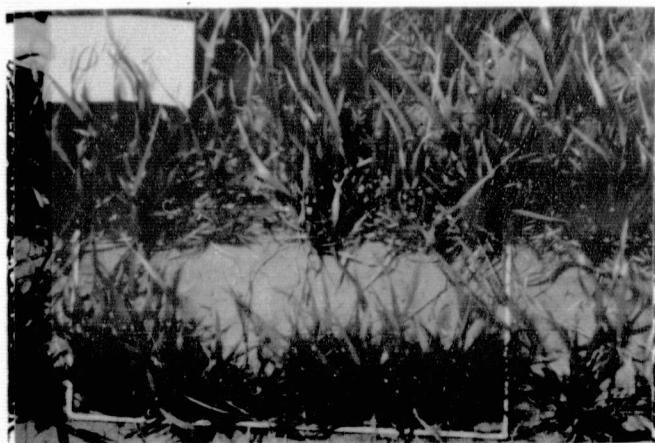
FIGURE 2. Descriptive Photos for Sacred Plot 2.



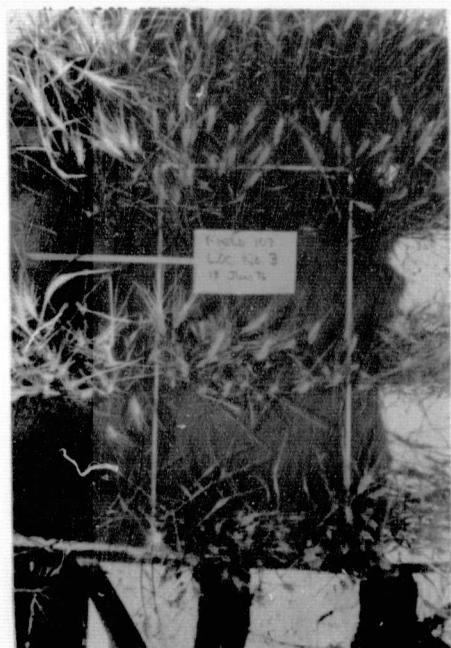
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FIGURE 3. Descriptive Photos for Sacred Plot 3.

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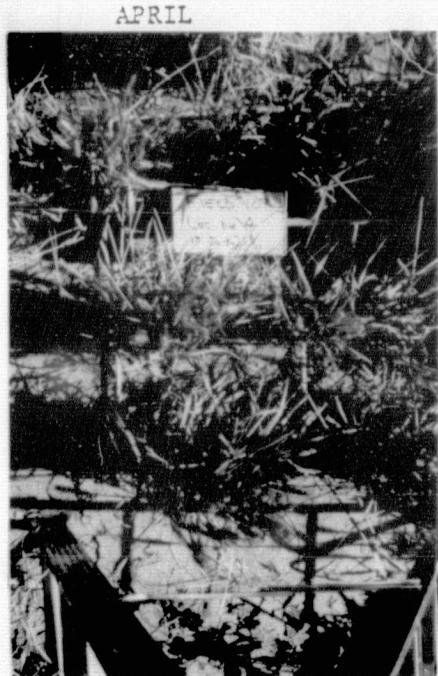


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FIGURE 4. Descriptive Photos for Sacred Plot 4.

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The field data collection procedures and data reduction techniques were fundamentally the same as the previous season. These included the use of a LANDSAT radiometer to collect canopy, constituent, irradiance, and soil radiometric measurements. Field measurement of plant surface area was made by removing the living plant material in a representative plot and measuring its one sided surface area as detected by a photoelectric surface area meter. The time involved in this tedious procedure was significantly shortened over last year by the addition of a conveyor belt assembly (Figure 5). In addition to the radiometric and geometric data collected for the modeling effort, soil moisture content was measured at each plot during each of the phenology stages (Figure 6).

Table 1 identifies the types of field data collected during each of the phenology stages. Table 2 presents the average wheat reduced canopy spectral reflectance in the LANDSAT bands for each Sacred Field Plot recorded at different times during the day during each field collection session. These data are graphically presented in Figure 7. Table 3 and Figure 8 represents the simulated LANDSAT radiance for the field collected canopy reflectance. The induced atmospheric effects and conversion from canopy reflectance to predicted satellite radiance values was achieved by executing the Turner Atmospheric Model (Turner, 1973). A visibility factor of 27 km, sun angles corresponding to measurement periods, target and background reflectance from Table 2, and vertical view angle were employed. A description of this model and its application to this project is given in Volume III of the Final Report Series, entitled, Extracting Scene Feature Vectors Through Modeling.



FIGURE 5. Conveyor Belt Assembly for Surface Area Meter



FIGURE 6. Field Collection of Soil Moisture Samples

TABLE 1
Finney County Data Collection
Summary (1976)

A. March 13, 1976 Tillering Stage Field 107

- Canopy Reflectance:

	<u>Plot 1</u>	<u>Plot 2</u>	<u>Plot 3</u>	<u>Plot 4</u>
Time: 0920 hrs.	0930	0940	0950	
1250	1300	1315	1325	
1340	1350	1400	1405	
1500	1500	1500	1515	
1530	1540	1545	1600	

- Vegetation Area Index:

0.30	0.11	0.15	0.73
------	------	------	------

- Canopy Geometry: Fredholm field photos

- Leaf Transmission: Green

- 10" Row Vegetation Area:

Field	124	137	200	171	173	214	185	221
Plot 1	250.67	280.40	619.09	91.73	110.51	364.33	311.59	199.40
Plot 2	144.38	169.27	230.96	118.34	237.64	167.30	163.01	214.13

B. April 17, 1976 Booting Stage Field 107

- Canopy Reflectance:

	<u>Plot 1</u>	<u>Plot 2</u>	<u>Plot 3</u>	<u>Plot 4</u>
Time: 1000 hrs.	1020	1030	1045	
1100	1115	1130	1140	
1150	1200	1205	1215	
1220	1300	1330	1345	

- Vegetation Area Index:

1.76	0.30	0.87	1.29
------	------	------	------

- Canopy Geometry: Fredholm and Fourier field photos

- Leaf Transmission: Green and yellowing

- 10" Row Vegetation Area:

Field	200	171	173	137	124	221	185	141
Plot 1	1717.17	304.56	334.28	1201.47	384.24	1209.75	546.24	281.58
Plot 2	929.36	1112.02	440.98	932.85	322.59	807.71	884.37	386.58
Plot 3	1764.43		1864.69					
Plot 4	1754.05		861.08					

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TABLE 1
(Cont.)

C. May 16, 1976 Headed Field 107

- Canopy Reflectance:

<u>Plot 1</u>	<u>Plot 2</u>	<u>Plot 3</u>	<u>Plot 4</u>
Time: 0935 hrs.	0945	0955	1000
1045	1050	1100	1105
1245	1300	1320	1310
1345	1350	1400	1410

- Vegetation Area Index:

3.50 1.23 1.98 2.92

- Canopy Geometry: Fredholm and Fourier field photos

- Leaf Transmission: Green, yellowing, and dead

- 10" Row Vegetation Area:

Field	171	214	124	137	200	221	185	173
Plot 1	1182.34	480.67	1190.96	1217.77	909.60	627.80	966.56	794.58
Plot 2	1564.20	1980.10	1177.62	1726.05	393.42	795.31	908.54	692.61
Plot 3					917.92			
Plot 4					2401.78			

D. June 13, 1976 Ripening Field 107

- Canopy Reflectance:

<u>Plot 1</u>	<u>Plot 2</u>	<u>Plot 3</u>	<u>Plot 4</u>
Time: 0945 hrs	1025	1125	1145
1215	1230	1235	1250
1315	1325	1330	1345
1730	1745	1855	1800

- Vegetation Area Index:

1.77 0.82 0.57 2.76

- Canopy Geometry: Fourier field photos

- Leaf Transmission: Green, yellowing, and dead

- 10" Row Vegetation Area:

Field	200-S	200-N	185	124	214	221	137	173
Plot 1	1168.33	1360.58	239.84	205.86	287.80	630.99	522.10	432.97
Plot 2	885.31	1101.75	330.05	338.82	990.62	341.63	289.60	366.31

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TABLE 2
LANDSAT RADIOMETER DATA
FOR FINNEY COUNTY FIELD SITE, KANSAS
(Averaged Over On-Off Raw Set-Ups)

<u>November 11</u>	Band 4	5	6	7	<u>March 13</u>	Band 4	5	6	7
PLOT 1									
0930	.089	.118	.181	.248	0920	.165	.185	.315	.341
1030	.092	.109	.189	.227	1250	.138	.156	.251	.292
1200	.092	.123	.172	.247	1340	.091	.139	.212	.287
					1500	.099	.139	.223	.277
					1530	.145	.161	.259	.304
PLOT 2									
1000	.128	.167	.214	.239	0930	.163	.323	.221	.245
1100	.120	.155	.202	.229	1300	.166	.208	.254	.287
1215	.129	.160	.204	.237	1350	.142	.190	.262	.303
					1500	.132	.183	.247	.279
					1540	.192	.227	.297	.328
PLOT 3									
1000	.093	.122	.179	.235	0940	.153	.182	.242	.261
1115	.098	.123	.177	.219	1315	.103	.136	.205	.248
1215	.090	.114	.164	.214	1400	.119	.146	.211	.257
					1500	.108	.136	.187	.239
					1545	.159	.191	.271	.311
PLOT 4									
1015	.068	.082	.152	.202	0950	.125	.102	.227	.294
1130	.068	.077	.146	.185	1325	.064	.076	.178	.237
1230	.066	.075	.143	.181	1405	.063	.074	.189	.244
					1515	.073	.082	.208	.277
					1600	.110	.111	.236	.309

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PLOT 1									
1000	.040	.027	.250	.368					
1100	.042	.033	.178	.352					
1150	.046	.034	.247	.376					
1220	.043	.031	.249	.350					
PLOT 2									
1020	.164	.202	--	.366					
1115	.172	.207	.328	.367					
1200	.176	.198	.321	.382					
1300	.161	.207	.323	.386					
PLOT 3									
1030	.065	.069	.202	.291					
1130	.071	.077	.188	.283					
1205	.073	.126	.191	.313					
1330	.080	.089	.213	.297					
PLOT 4									
1045	.048	.046	.221	.309	"				
1140	.051	.039	.248	.352					
1215	.049	.041	.246	.358					
1345	.052	.041	.264	.350					

TABLE 2 (Continued)
 LANDSAT RADIOMETER DATA
 FOR FINNEY COUNTY FIELD SITE, KANSAS
 (Averaged Over On-Off Row Set-Ups)

<u>May 16</u>	Band 4	5	6	7	<u>June 13</u>	Band 4	5	6	7		
PLOT 1						PLOT 1					
0935	.081	.066	.345	.505	0945		.155	.142	.252	.300	
1045	.078	.065	.292	.489	1215		.103	.137	.226	.289	
1245	.068	.060	.273	.364	1315		.116	.153	.235	.293	
1345	.081	.090	.250	.416	1730		.102	.119	.229	.267	
PLOT 2						PLOT 2					
0945	.120	.106	.331	.441	1025		.149	.190	.311	.380	
1050	.107	.110	.281	.380	1230		.148	.187	.299	.357	
1300	.127	.135	.306	.391	1325		.156	.189	.294	.356	
1350	.122	.129	.289	.373	1745		.141	.183	.313	.398	
PLOT 3						PLOT 3					
0955	.092	.082	.284	.413	1125		.114	.149	.233	.290	
1100	.074	.069	.262	.401	1235		.127	.156	.248	.307	
1320	.083	.087	.238	.342	1330		.134	.165	.234	.294	
1400	.066	.073	.239	.331	1855		.124	.143	.245	.299	
PLOT 4						PLOT 4					
1000	.034	.027	.207	.353	1145		.083	.101	.213	.289	
1105	.041	.032	.227	.352	1250		.089	.109	.231	.289	
1310	.055	.049	.225	.329	1345		.093	.109	.219	.282	
1410	.050	.051	.231	.338	1800		.092	.104	.262	.332	

(Axis units: 0.-.50 reflectance)

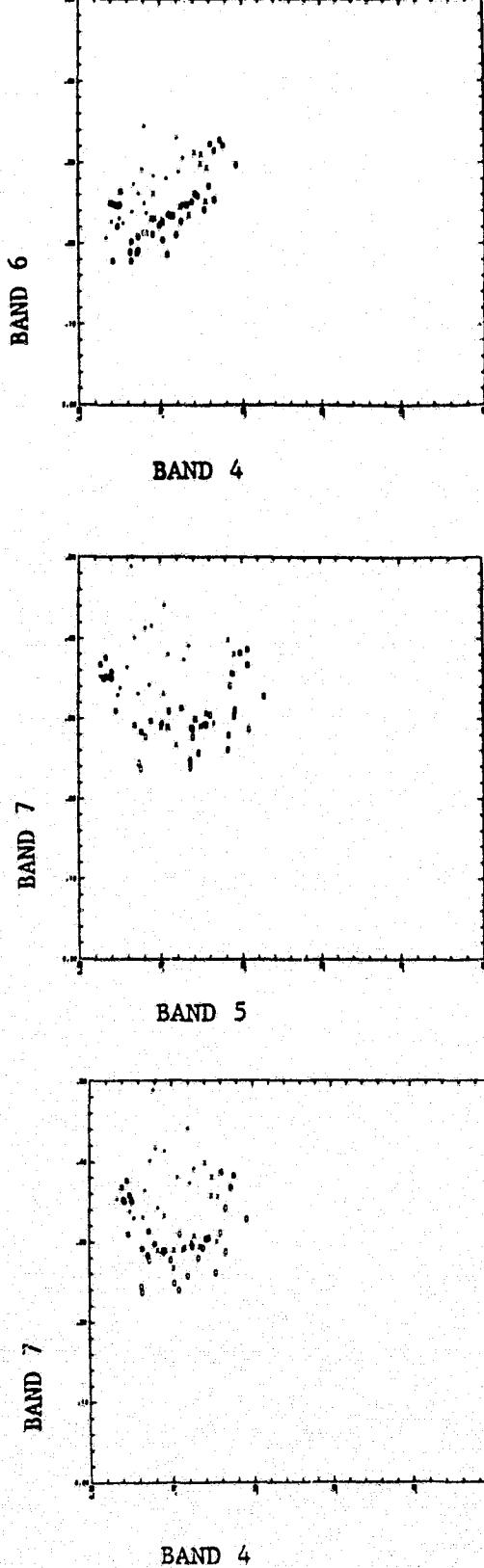
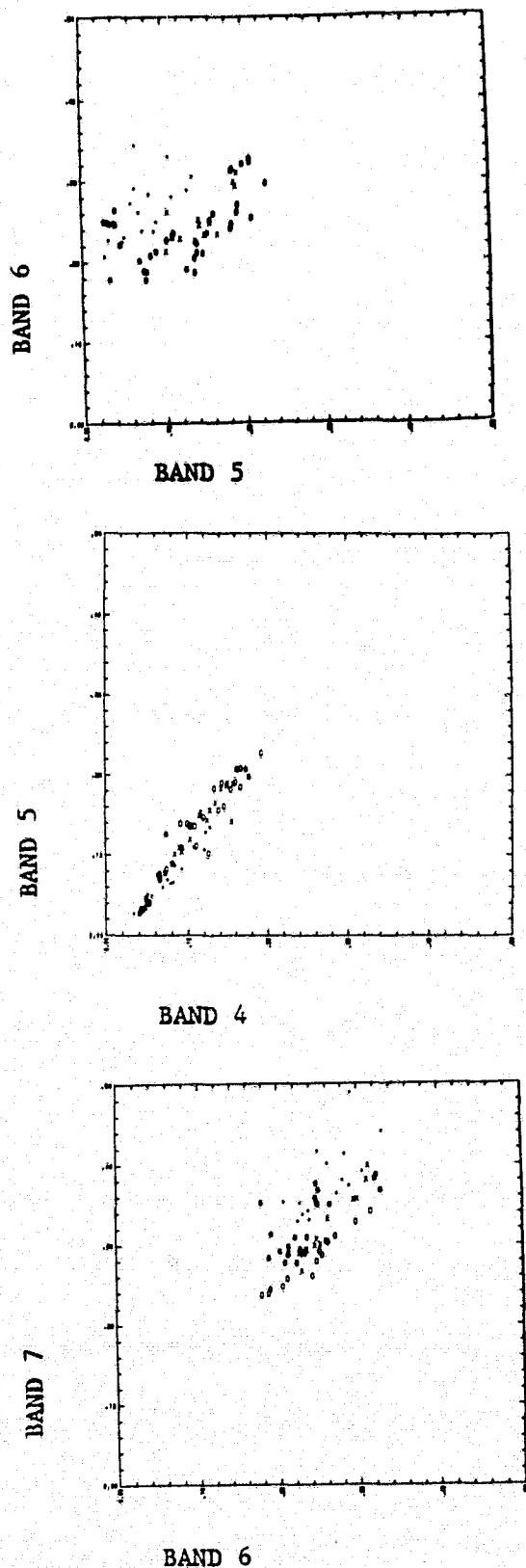


FIGURE 7. Scatter Plots of Field Measured Wheat Canopy Reflectance (1976) Composite Over All Phenology Stages (0=March, \$=April, .=May, X=June).

TABLE 3
 CALCULATED LANDSAT RADIANCE
 FOR FINNEY COUNTY FIELD SITE, KANSAS
 AVERAGE OVER-OFF ROW SET-UPS
 (Radiance - $\text{mWcm}^{-2}\text{sr}^{-1}\mu\text{m}^{-1}$)

November 11		Band 4	5	6	7	March 13		Band 4	5	6	7
PLOT 1						PLOT 1					
0930		3.491	3.324	3.791	3.421	0920		6.348	5.796	7.656	5.618
1030		3.563	3.124	3.943	3.142	1250		5.553	5.003	6.170	4.827
1200		3.563	3.436	3.620	3.408	1340		4.180	4.539	5.268	4.746
						1500		4.413	4.539	5.523	4.585
						1530		5.759	5.139	6.355	5.020
PLOT 2						PLOT 2					
1000		4.420	4.422	4.418	3.302	1300		6.378	6.427	6.240	4.746
1100		4.230	4.152	4.189	3.169	1350		5.671	5.933	6.425	5.004
1215		4.444	4.264	4.227	3.275	1500		5.377	5.741	6.077	4.618
						1540		7.148	6.950	7.237	5.408
PLOT 3						PLOT 3					
1000		3.587	3.414	3.753	3.249	0940		5.994	5.714	5.962	4.328
1115		3.705	3.436	3.715	3.036	1315		4.530	4.458	5.107	4.119
1215		3.515	3.235	3.468	2.970	1400		4.997	4.730	5.246	4.263
						1500		4.675	4.458	4.693	3.974
						1545		6.171	5.960	6.634	5.133
PLOT 4						PLOT 4					
1015		2.995	2.523	3.241	2.810	0950		5.172	3.534	5.615	4.859
1130		2.995	2.412	3.128	2.585	1325		3.398	2.831	4.485	3.942
1230		2.948	2.367	3.071	2.532	1405		3.369	2.777	4.739	4.054
						1515		3.658	2.993	5.176	4.585
						1600		4.734	3.778	5.823	5.101
 <u>APRIL 17</u>											
PLOT 1											
1000		2.860	1.596	6.516	6.415						
1100		2.921	1.767	4.753	6.141						
1150		3.043	1.795	6.442	6.552						
1220		2.951	1.710	6.491	6.106						
PLOT 2											
1115		6.954	6.786	8.439	6.398						
1200		7.080	6.524	8.265	6.655						
1300		6.608	6.786	8.315	6.724						
PLOT 3											
1030		3.626	2.796	5.340	5.097						
1130		3.811	3.025	4.997	4.960						
1205		3.872	4.435	5.071	5.430						
1330		4.088	3.370	5.609	5.199						
PLOT 4											
1045		3.104	2.138	5.805	5.405						
1140		3.196	1.938	6.467	6.141						
1215		3.135	1.995	6.418	6.243						
1345		3.227	1.995	6.860	6.106						

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TABLE 3 (Cont.)
 LANDSAT RADIANC DATA
 FOR FINNEY COUNTY FIELD SITE, KANSAS
 (Averaged Over On-Off Row Set-Ups)

May 16	Band 4	5	6	7	June 13	Band 4	5	6	7		
PLOT 1	PLOT 1					PLOT 1	PLOT 1				
0935	4.550	2.991	9.792	9.687	0945	7.349	5.588	7.475	5.968		
1045	4.448	2.959	8.343	9.382	1215	5.492	5.423	6.749	5.755		
1245	4.106	2.800	7.826	7.007	1315	5.955	5.952	7.000	5.832		
1345	4.550	3.753	7.200	7.993	1730	5.457	4.830	6.833	5.328		
PLOT 2	PLOT 2					PLOT 2	PLOT 2				
0945	5.893	4.263	9.409	8.468	1025	7.133	7.177	9.130	7.526		
1050	5.444	4.390	8.044	7.130	1230	7.098	7.077	8.793	7.077		
1300	6.135	5.190	8.725	7.519	1325	7.384	7.144	8.652	7.058		
1350	5.962	4.998	8.262	7.178	1475	6.847	6.945	9.186	7.877		
PLOT 3	PLOT 3					PLOT 3	PLOT 3				
0955	4.928	3.499	8.125	7.936	1125	5.883	5.819	6.944	5.774		
1100	4.310	3.086	7.527	7.709	1235	6.347	6.051	7.364	6.104		
1320	4.619	3.658	6.875	6.590	1330	6.596	6.348	6.972	5.852		
1400	4.037	3.213	6.902	6.383	1855	6.240	5.621	7.280	5.949		
PLOT 4	PLOT 4					PLOT 4	PLOT 4				
1000	2.948	1.756	6.035	6.799	1145	4.784	4.239	6.386	5.755		
1105	3.185	1.914	6.576	6.780	1250	4.996	4.502	6.889	5.755		
1310	3.662	2.452	6.522	6.345	1345	5.138	4.502	6.889	5.755		
1410	3.492	2.515	6.685	6.515	1800	5.103	4.337	7.755	6.591		

Measured canopy reflectance (Table 2) was utilized in calculation of LANDSAT Radiance values using Turner atmospheric model (Turner, 1973)

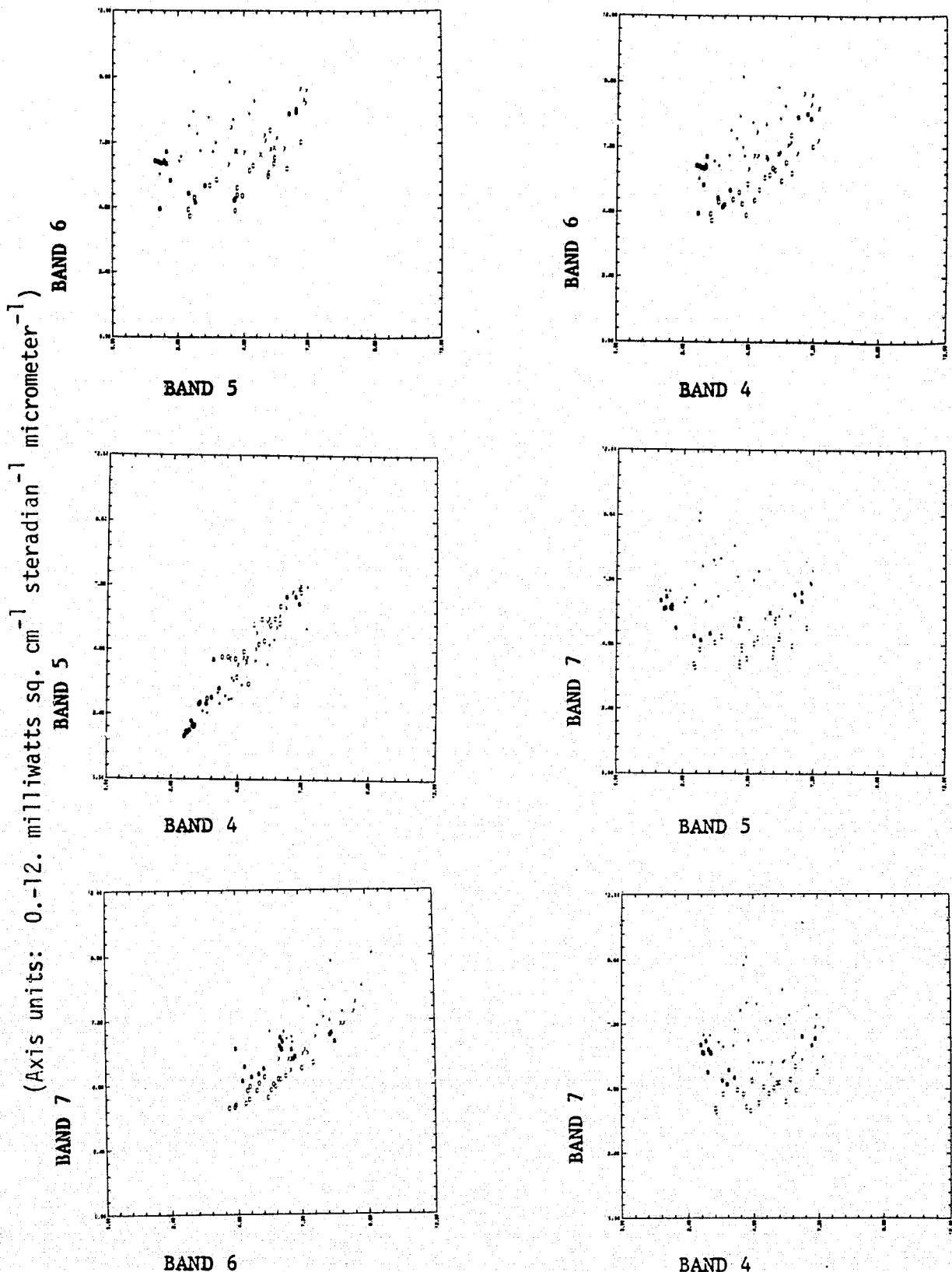


FIGURE 8. Scatter Plots of Calculated LANDSAT Radiance Using Measured Canopy Reflectance (1976). Composite Over All Phenology Stages (0=March, \$=April, .=May, X=June).

Appendix A is a detailed presentation of the field data collected during the field season. Each phenological stage subsection contains a table of vegetative surface area parameters, followed by the leaf angle distribution for that stage and a complete listing of all radiometric measurements. This data presentation is consistent with that presented in Volume II of our previous reports.

3.0 SRVC LANDSAT Predicted Signatures

This section describes the modeling effort associated with the project's primary task of simulating the effects of soil brightness on wheat canopy spectral reflectance. The canopy reflectance model used in this study is Colorado State University's Solar Radiation Vegetation Canopy (SRVC) Model (Oliver and Smith, 1973, 1974). Two types of model simulations were made: benchmark model runs for each phenological stage utilizing nominal field measured input parameters, and simulations of the four phenological stages for three plant populations in three soil colors at appropriate sun angles (36 states). The benchmark runs are used to indicate the appropriateness of the model results as compared to field canopy reflectance measurements. The soil brightness simulations are used to indicate the effects of changes in scene background on the complex wheat canopy reflectance.

Tables 4 through 6 present the general simulation constants, the leaf angle distribution, leaf optical properties and irradiance conditions used in the simulation of each phenological stage. The SRVC model input parameters can be divided into two principle classes: environmental factors, and intrinsic scene characteristics. The environmental factors include sun position, diffuse and direct irradiance, and sensor view angle. Leaf area index, leaf angle distribution, and spatial dispersion of foliage elements describe a plant canopy's geometric characteristics. The canopy's radiometric input parameters include soil reflectance and individual leaf reflectance and transmission. The methodology of the model is discussed in Volumes II and III of the Final Report Series. The direct field measurements for the model input parameters were used whenever possible.

Table 4 - General Simulation Constants by Crop Stage

	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
Stage	Tillering	Booting	Headed	Ripening
Calendar Day	13	17	16	13
Julian Day	73	108	137	165
Year	1976	1976	1976	1976
Solar Declination	-3.23	10.20	18.92	23.17
Latitude	38 N	38 N	38 N	38 N
Longitude	101 W	101 W	101 W	101 W
Mean Solar Time	915	915	915	915
Local Standard Time	1100	1100	1100	1100
Solar Zenith Angle	56.2	46.2	40.5	38.1
Number of Samples	7	7	7	7
Number of Trials	10	10	10	10
Samples				
Number of Canopy Layers	1	1	1	1
Number of Constituents	1	1	1	1
Number of Wavelengths	4	4	4	4

Table 5 - Leaf Angle Distribution By Crop Stage

<u>ANGLE</u>	<u>PROBABILITY DENSITY</u>				
	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	
0	.044	.044	.031	.050	
5	.044	.044	.029	.050	
10	.044	.044	.046	.057	
15	.044	.044	.058	.055	
20	.045	.045	.056	.047	
25	.046	.046	.054	.047	
30	.047	.047	.053	.047	
35	.048	.048	.052	.047	
40	.049	.049	.056	.052	
45	.051	.051	.060	.053	
50	.052	.052	.059	.048	
55	.054	.054	.059	.050	
60	.055	.055	.063	.052	
65	.057	.057	.062	.054	
70	.059	.059	.059	.055	
75	.062	.062	.055	.051	
80	.064	.064	.051	.060	
85	.067	.067	.050	.064	
90	.070	.070	.046	.060	

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Table 7 identifies the green leaf area index used in the soil brightness simulations. Three LAI's (low, medium, and high) were identified for each phenological stage. These three plant level densities are used in the simulation to correspond to three different plant populations. The values were determined by reviewing the spread of expected plant densities measured during each phenological data collection session.

The three levels of soil brightness used in the simulation for each phenological stage (Table 8) were determined from the soil spectral reflectance curves shown in Figure 9. The field measured bare soil reflectance for each data collection period and a literature curve (Condit, 1970) of typical soil reflectance is presented. A general agreement is noted between the literature curve and the field measured values. The three soil brightness levels (normal, light, and dark) used in the simulations represent Condit's average curve plus and minus 20% respectively.

Table 9 summarizes the results of soil brightness simulations. The table identifies the reflectance in each of the LANDSAT bands for each soil brightness and plant population combination. The standard deviation associated with each reflectance prediction is shown in parenthesis. Figure 10 is a graphical representation of these data. Table 10 and Figure 11 are a similar presentation for the calculated LANDSAT radiance values using the Turner model with the SRVC model canopy reflectance as input.

Table 11 highlights the soil brightness effects on the model generated reflectance data for each phenological stage. The table identifies the percent change in canopy spectral reflectance induced by the dark and light soil curves, as compared to the simulated canopy reflectance using

Table 6 - Leaf Optical Properties and Irradiance Ratio By Crop Stage

	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
Leaf Reflectance				
.55	.034	.078	.076	.168
.65	.027	.067	.045	.206
.75	.294	.331	.381	.437
.95	.424	.480	.450	.480
Leaf Transmittance				
.55	.034	.078	.076	.168
.65	.027	.067	.045	.206
.75	.294	.331	.381	.437
.95	.424	.480	.450	.480
Diffuse/Total Irradiance				
.55	.120	.095	.102	.079
.65	.120	.062	.067	.054
.75	.112	.068	.080	.059
.95	.118	.071	.109	.066

Table 7 - Green Leaf Area Index Corresponding to Three Plant Populations By Crop Stage At Garden City, Kansas

<u>GREEN LEAF AREA INDEX</u>	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
Low	0.15	0.87	1.23	0.82
Medium	0.30	1.29	1.98	1.77
High	0.73	1.76	2.92	2.76

Table 8 - Soil Reflectance Curves Corresponding to Three Brightnesses. Average Soil Reflectance is From Condit (1970). Dark and Light Correspond to Plus and Minus 20 Percent Values.

<u>SOIL CHARACTER</u>	<u>WAVELENGTH</u>			
	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.95
Typical Dark	0.125	0.174	0.205	0.249
Average	0.156	0.218	0.256	0.311
Typical Light	0.187	0.262	0.307	0.373

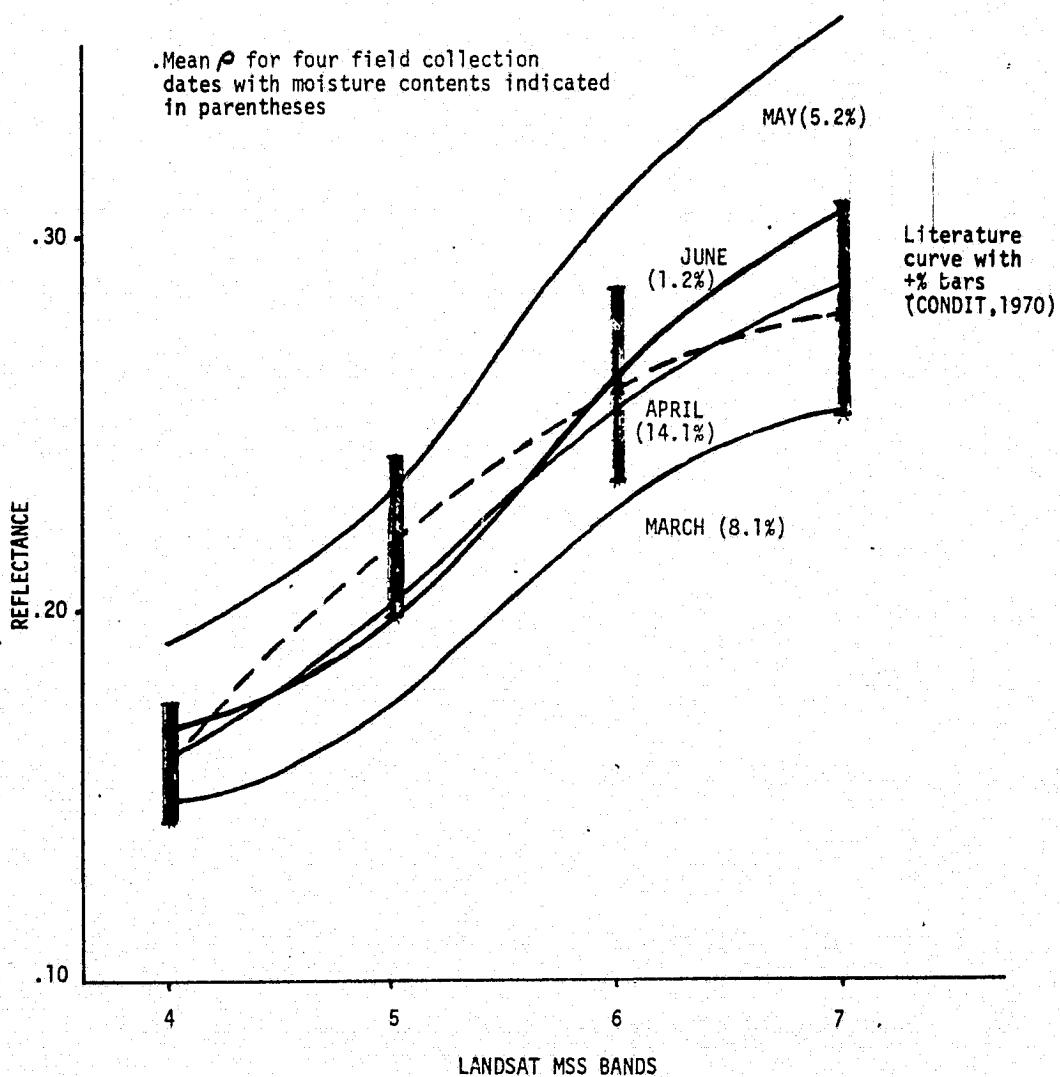


FIGURE 9. AVERAGE SOIL REFLECTANCE CURVES
(SHADED BARS REPRESENT CONDIT'S AVERAGE CURVE \pm 20 PERCENT.)

Table 9. Model Calculated Mean Spectral Reflectance
(Standard Deviation in Parentheses)

Stage	Sun Angle	Soil Brightness	LAI**	MSS 4	MSS 5	MSS 6	MSS 7
TILLERING	56.2 Z	1	1	.101(.013)	.137(.020)	.214(.014)	.279(.021)
		1	2	.082(.009)	.109(.015)	.215(.020)	.290(.032)
		1	3	.049(.012)	.058(.020)	.225(.025)	.325(.043)
		2	1	.119(.016)	.164(.024)	.241(.023)	.310(.033)
		2	2	.106(.018)	.142(.028)	.263(.027)	.354(.041)
		2	3	.059(.014)	.072(.021)	.246(.017)	.354(.023)
		3	1	.133(.020)	.182(.029)	.285(.027)	.374(.036)
		3	2	.125(.029)	.169(.043)	.287(.028)	.381(.037)
		3	3	.060(.019)	.072(.028)	.253(.028)	.366(.036)
		JOINTING	46.2	.071(.020)	.078(.034)	.228(.023)	.331(.037)
HEADING	40.5	1	1	.059(.007)	.054(.009)	.239(.030)	.355(.047)
		1	2	.061(.008)	.054(.009)	.263(.027)	.393(.039)
		1	3	.075(.019)	.086(.027)	.239(.036)	.347(.050)
		2	2	.066(.014)	.064(.019)	.268(.038)	.402(.053)
		2	3	.058(.006)	.051(.005)	.258(.025)	.389(.038)
		3	1	.073(.010)	.078(.019)	.259(.009)	.384(.013)
		3	2	.064(.008)	.062(.015)	.260(.009)	.393(.015)
		3	3	.067(.010)	.062(.013)	.278(.022)	.418(.030)
		RIPE	38.1	.058(.009)	.044(.012)	.261(.032)	.324(.038)
		1	2	.057(.005)	.034(.003)	.296(.025)	.361(.029)
RIPE	38.1	1	3	.058(.004)	.034(.002)	.297(.020)	.361(.022)
		2	1	.062(.010)	.053(.017)	.262(.025)	.327(.027)
		2	2	.058(.005)	.036(.007)	.297(.014)	.364(.017)
		2	3	.061(.004)	.036(.003)	.316(.021)	.386(.023)
		3	1	.065(.016)	.052(.024)	.294(.040)	.369(.047)
		3	2	.063(.009)	.044(.013)	.309(.024)	.381(.030)
		3	3	.061(.002)	.036(.001)	.321(.010)	.392(.012)
		1	1	.110(.016)	.143(.019)	.269(.055)	.312(.058)
		1	2	.118(.007)	.146(.009)	.313(.018)	.354(.018)
		1	3	.125(.007)	.154(.009)	.335(.019)	.375(.021)
RIPE	38.1	2	1	.119(.017)	.156(.025)	.294(.035)	.344(.041)
		2	2	.118(.009)	.148(.012)	.314(.017)	.359(.018)
		2	3	.130(.008)	.161(.010)	.353(.021)	.398(.023)
		3	1	.129(.017)	.172(.023)	.310(.038)	.369(.043)
		3	2	.111(.014)	.139(.017)	.308(.036)	.353(.038)
		3	3	.127(.005)	.157(.006)	.347(.014)	.392(.015)

*Soil Brightness Code

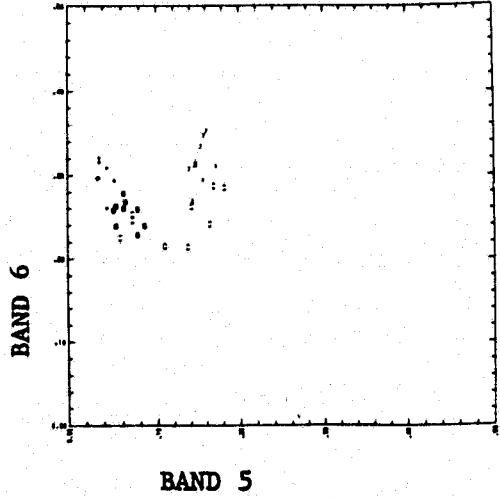
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Average Soil Reflectance = 2
High Soil Reflectance = 3

**LAI, Plant Density Code

Low LAI = 1
Medium LAI = 2
High LAI = 3

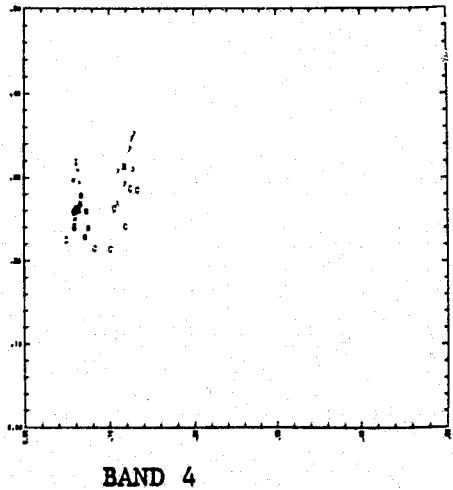
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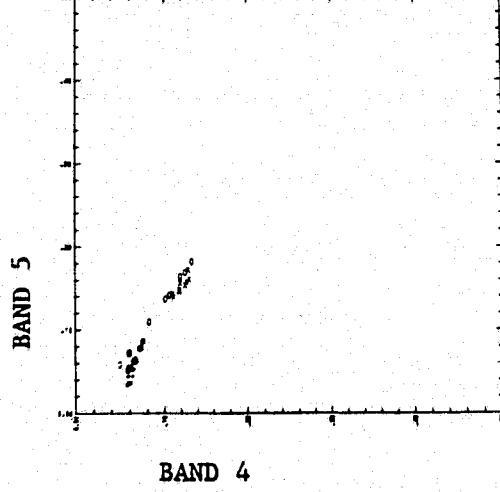


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BAND 5



BAND 4

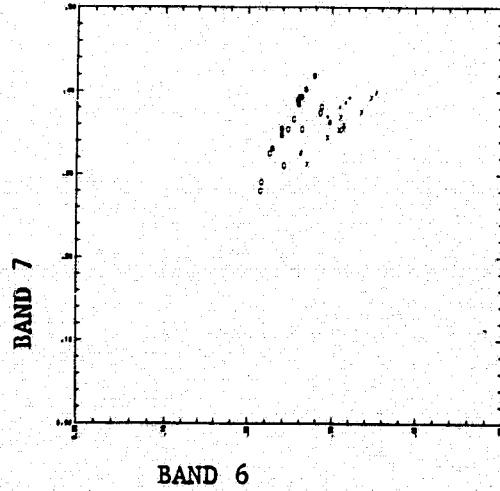


BAND 5

BAND 4

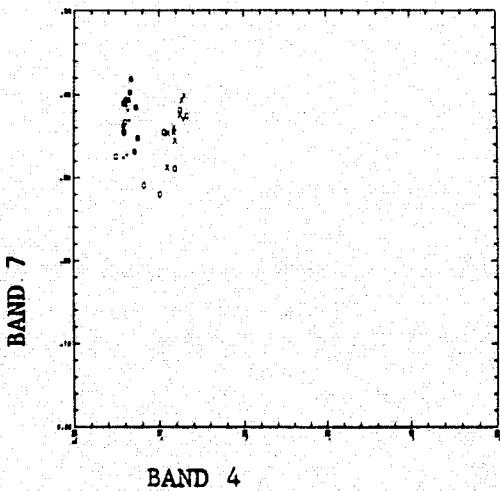
BAND 7

BAND 5



BAND 7

BAND 6



BAND 7

BAND 4

FIGURE 10. Scatter Plots of Model Generated Wheat Canopy Reflectance Composite Over All Phenology Stages (0=March, \$=April, .=May, X=June).

TABLE 10
MODEL GENERATED RADIANCE DATA
($\text{mWcm}^{-2}\text{sr}^{-1}\mu\text{m}^{-1}$)

DATE	LAI	SOIL	4	5	6	7
MAR	1	1	4.471	4.485	5.315	4.618
		2	4.997	5.221	5.939	5.117
		3	5.407	5.714	6.959	6.151
	2	1	3.919	3.724	5.338	4.795
		2	4.617	4.621	6.448	5.828
		3	5.172	5.358	7.005	6.265
	3	1	2.965	2.345	5.569	5.360
		2	3.254	2.723	6.054	5.828
		3	3.283	2.723	6.216	6.022
APR	1	1	3.811	3.054	5.976	5.781
		2	3.934	3.284	6.246	6.055
		3	3.872	3.054	6.737	6.689
	2	1	3.442	2.367	6.246	6.192
		2	3.657	2.653	6.958	6.998
		3	3.595	2.595	6.762	6.844
	3	1	3.503	2.367	6.835	6.844
		2	3.411	2.281	6.712	6.775
		3	3.688	2.595	7.204	7.273
MAY	1	1	3.764	2.294	7.499	6.251
		2	3.901	2.579	7.527	6.307
		3	4.003	2.547	8.398	7.102
	2	1	3.730	1.978	8.453	6.951
		2	3.764	2.041	8.480	7.007
		3	3.935	2.294	8.807	7.329
	3	1	3.764	1.978	8.480	6.951
		2	3.867	2.041	9.135	7.538
		3	3.867	2.041	8.999	7.424
JUNE	1	1	5.741	5.621	7.951	6.202
		2	6.061	6.051	8.652	6.824
		3	6.418	6.580	9.102	7.311
	2	1	6.026	5.720	9.186	7.019
		2	6.026	5.786	9.214	7.116
		3	5.777	5.489	9.046	6.999
	3	1	6.275	5.985	9.806	7.428
		2	6.454	6.216	10.313	7.877
		3	6.347	6.084	10.144	7.760

Soil Brightness Code

Low Soil Reflectance = 1
Average Soil Reflectance = 2
High Soil Reflectance = 3

LAI, Plant Density Code

Low LAI = 1
Medium LAI = 2
High LAI = 3

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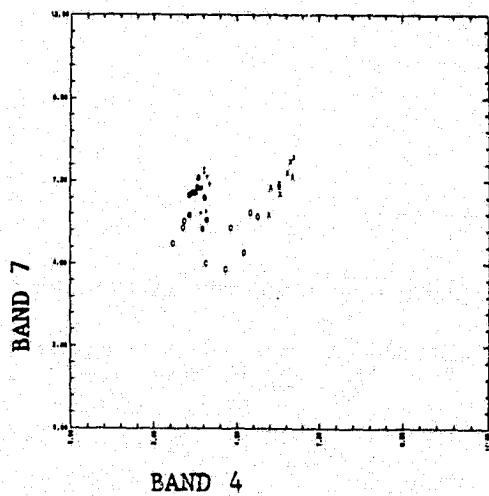
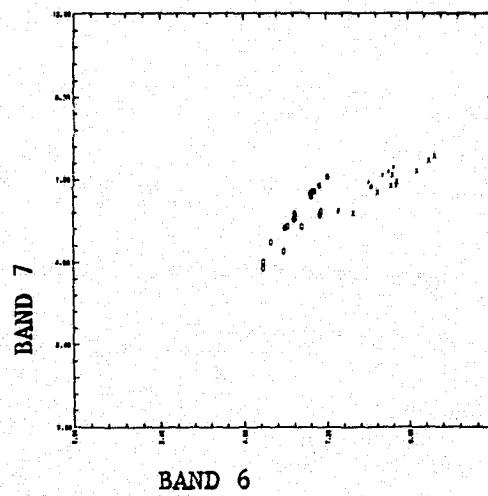
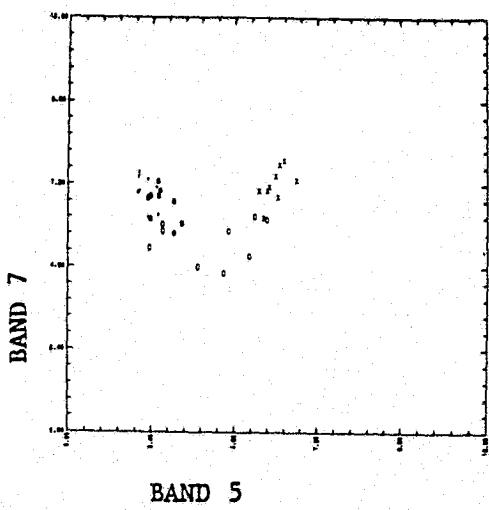
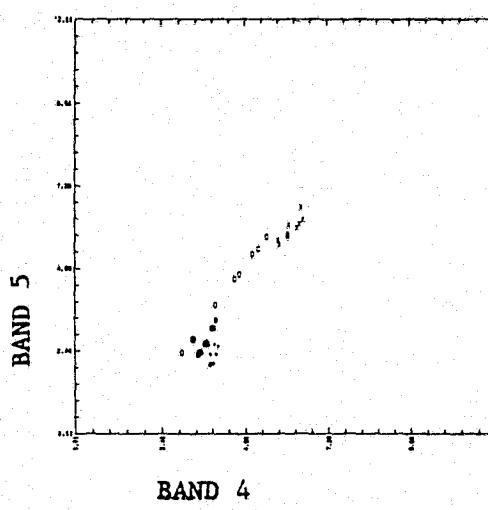
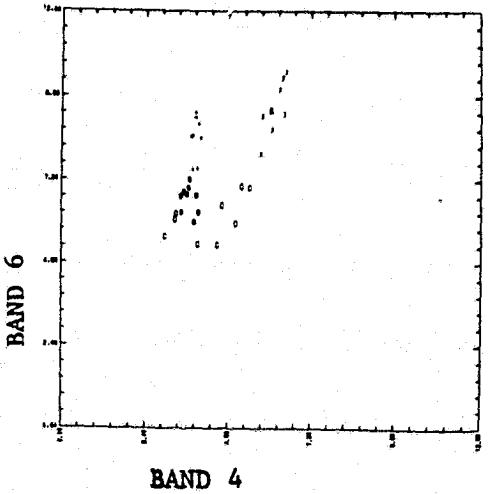
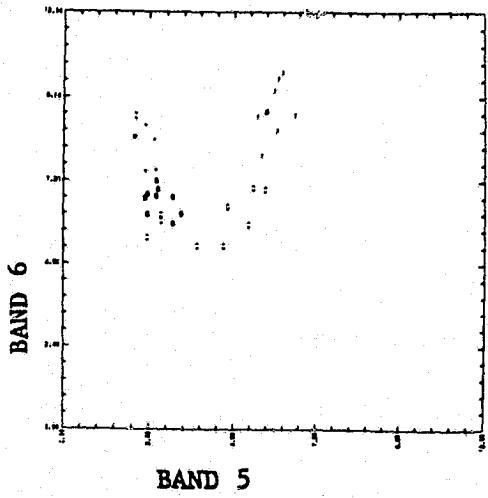


FIGURE 11. Scatter Plots of Model Generated Radiance (1976). Composite Over All Phenology Stages (0=March, \$=April, .=May, X=June).

the normal soil reflectance curve. The proportional changes were calculated using the mean predicted spectral responses, without consideration of data variance. They should not be regarded as absolute figures, but as a general indication of the induced effects. For example, it is noted that there was a 15% decrease in canopy reflectance for MSS band 4 when a dark soil was simulated for a low plant density population during the tillering phenological stage (March). In contrast a 12% increase was noted under the bright soil conditions. Figures 12 through 15 graphically summarizes these data.

Figure 12 shows that the introduction of a dark background decreased total canopy spectral reflectance about 15% in the visible bands and 10% in the infrared band for all soil/LAI combinations in the March simulations. The bright soil simulations show a general increase in canopy reflectance, but the response is not constant for the different plant populations. The introduction of a bright soil had a relatively nominal effect at high LAI's for the March period. The variation in results shown at the low and nominal plant density levels might be explained by the interaction between the individual soil reflectance curve and the individual leaf reflectance and transmission curves. As more plant material is simulated the aggregate scene spectral reflectance tends to mimic the individual leaf curves. Also affecting the response are the different portions of shadowing.

The effects on canopy spectral reflectance shown in Figures 13 and 14 (April and May) are at a lower magnitude than those during the March period. This condition is to be expected as the canopy signal is becoming saturated by the vegetation component. The contribution of background reflectance is being lessened which is most likely caused by the proportion of first order

TABLE 11.
MODEL GENERATED SOIL EFFECTS DATA
(Proportional Change in Reflectance)

DATE	LAI	SOIL	MSS 4	MSS 5	MSS 6	MSS 7
MAR	1	1	-.15	-.16	-.11	-.10
		3	.11	.11	.18	.20
	2	1	-.22	-.23	-.18	-.18
		3	.17	.19	.09	.07
	3	1	-.16	-.19	-.08	-.08
		3	.01	0.	.02	.03
	APR	1	-.05	-.09	-.04	-.04
		3	-.02	-.09	.08	.10
	2	1	-.10	-.15	-.10	-.11
		3	-.03	-.03	-.03	-.02
MAY	1	1	.05	.05	.01	.01
		3	.15	.21	.07	.07
	2	1	-.08	-.17	-.00	-.00
		3	.04	-.09	.12	.12
	3	1	-.01	-.05	-.00	-.00
		3	.08	.22	.04	.04
	3	1	-.04	-.05	-.06	-.06
		3	0.	0.	.01	.03
	JUNE	1	-.07	-.08	-.08	-.09
		3	.08	.10	.05	.07
JULY	2	1	0.	-.01	-.00	-.01
		3	-.05	-.06	-.01	-.01
	3	1	-.03	-.04	-.05	-.05
		3	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.01
	3	1	0.	0.	0.	0.
		3	0.	0.	0.	0.

NOTE: The proportional changes were calculated using the mean predicted spectral responses, without consideration of data variance.

Soil Brightness Code

Low Soil Reflectance = 1
Average Soil Reflectance = 2
High Soil Reflectance = 3

LAI, Plant Density Code

Low LAI = 1
Medium LAI = 2
High LAI = 3

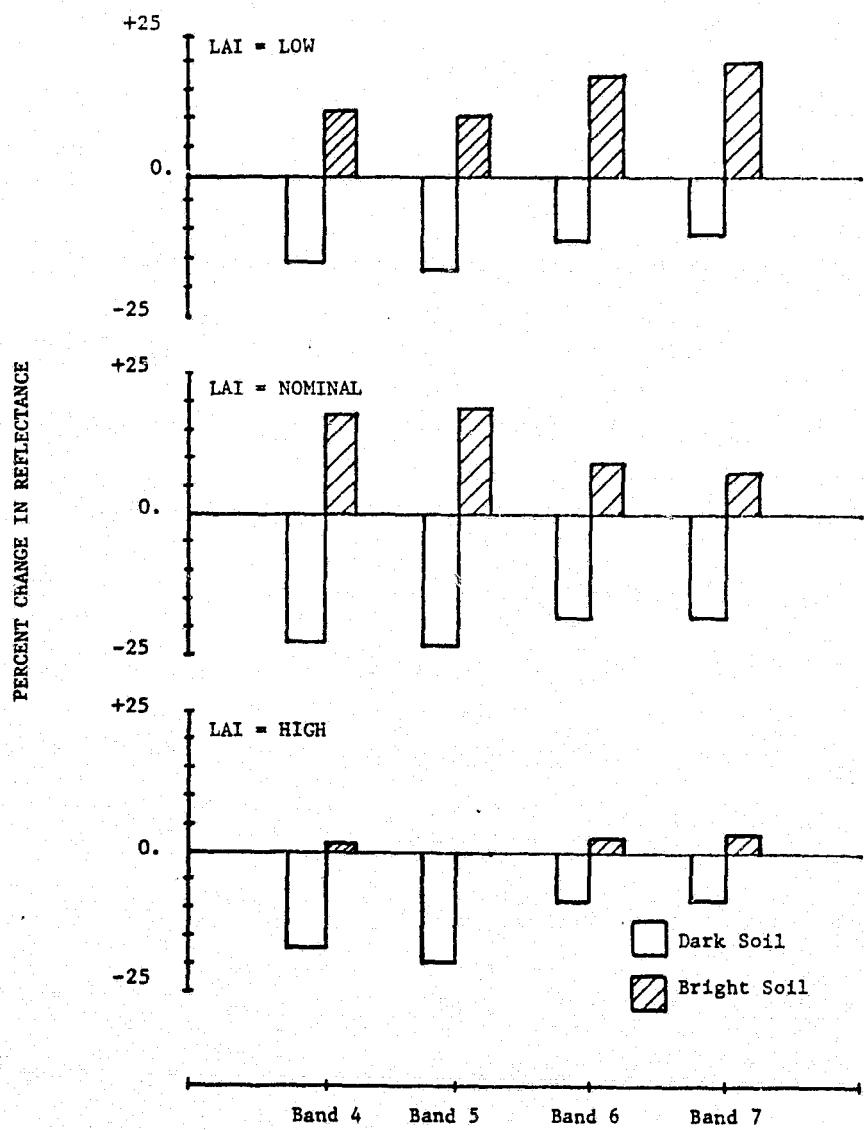


FIGURE 12 . March Soil Effects

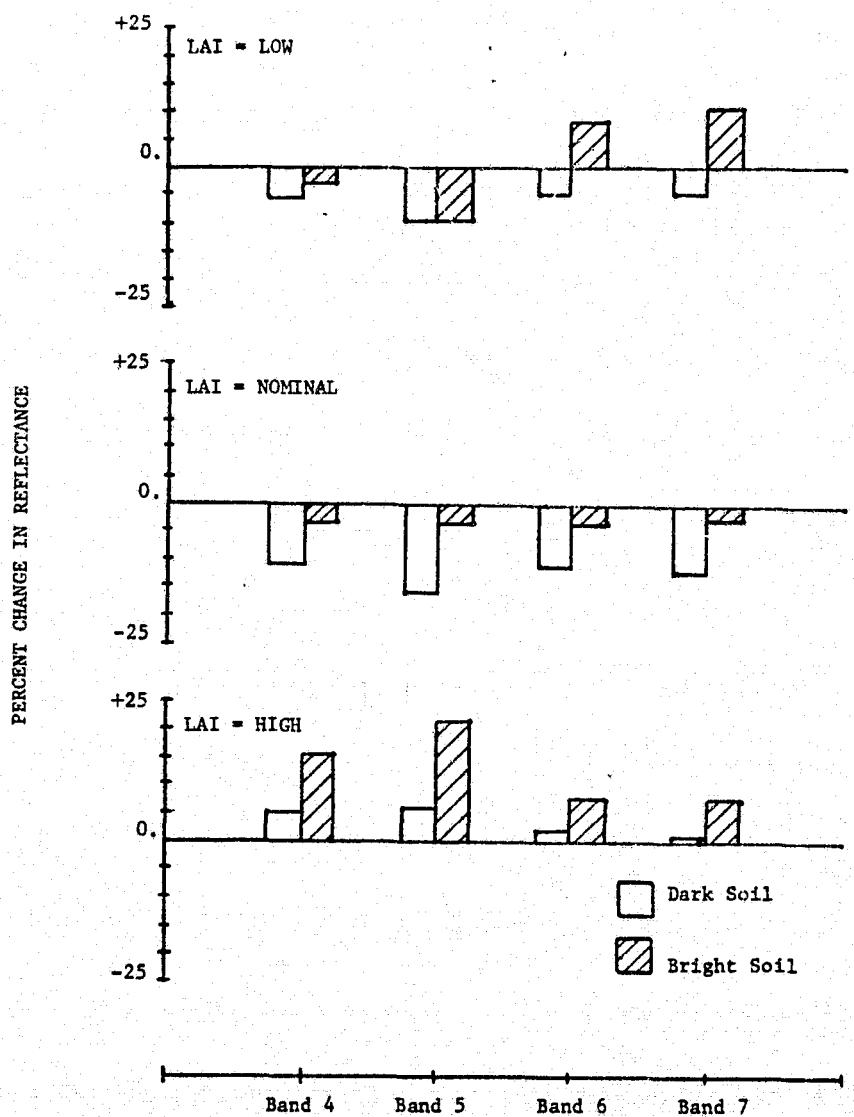


FIGURE 13. April Soil Effects

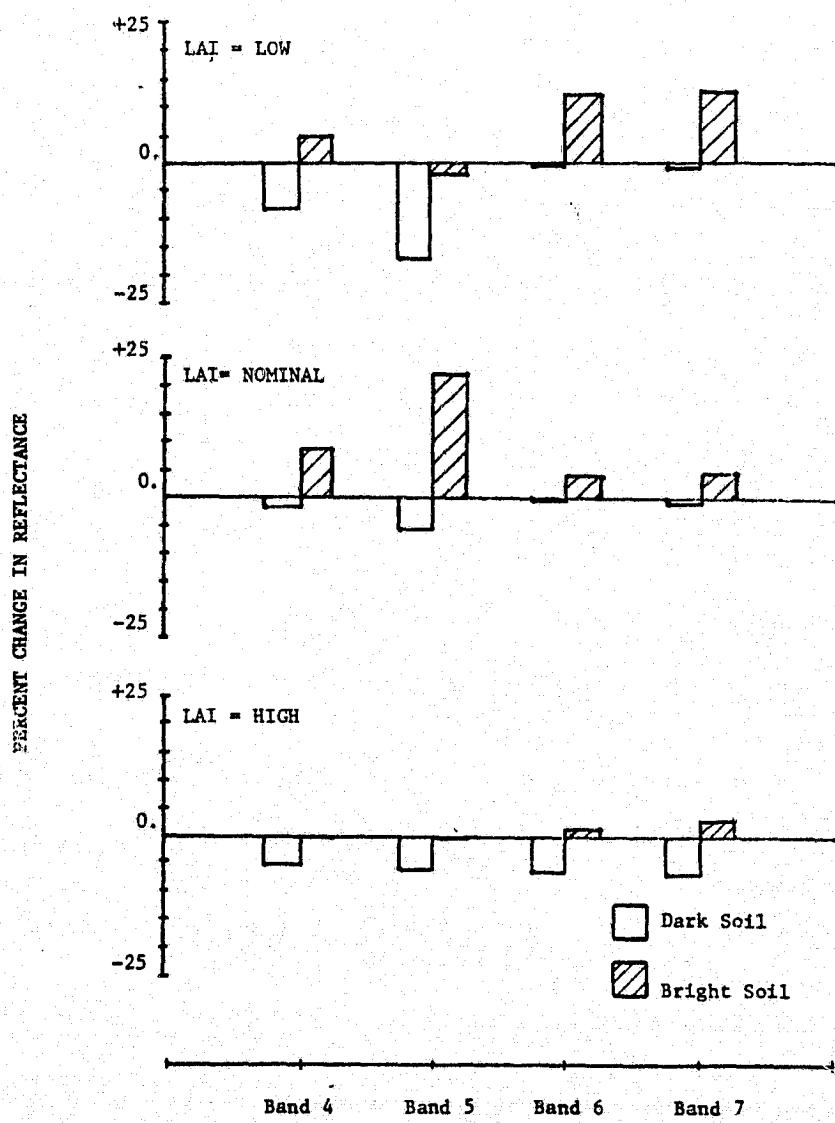


FIGURE 14. May Soil Effects

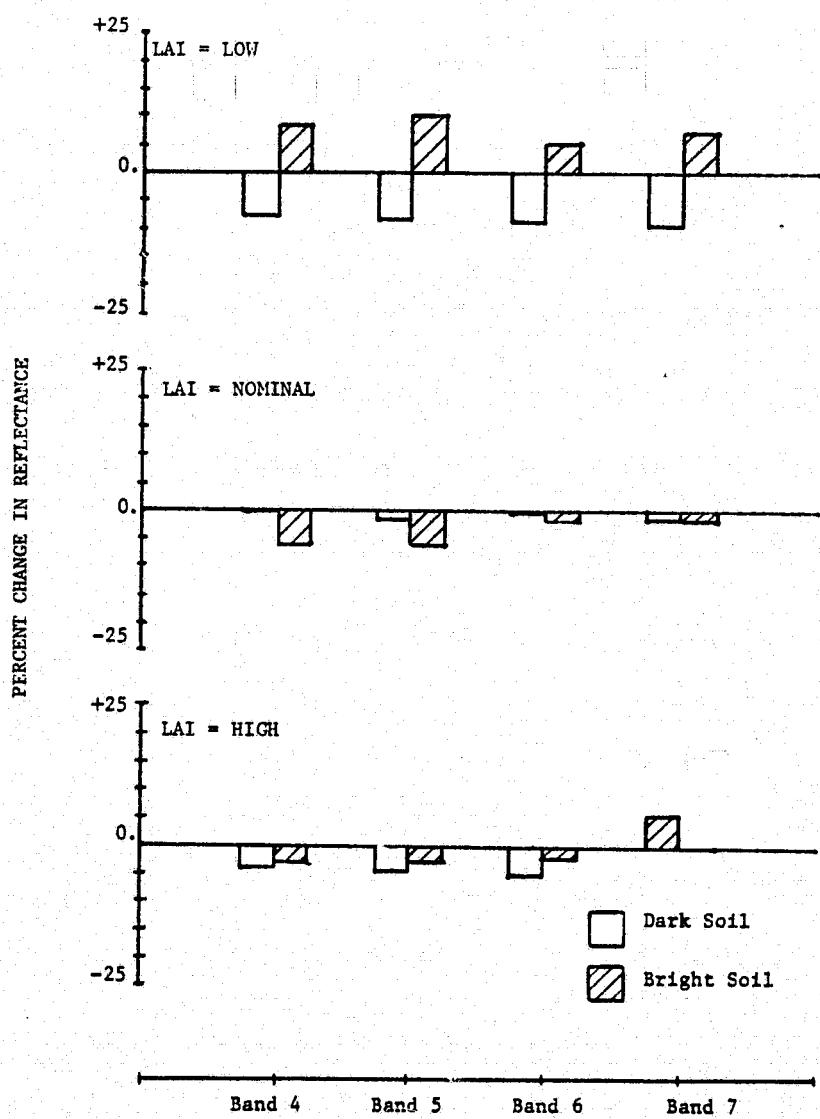


FIGURE 15 . June Soil Effects

light/scene interactions with green vegetation, and effects of shadowing.

The effects shown for the high density population during the May period indicates minimal response to both the dark and bright soil curves. In general, changes in the soil brightness of a wheat scene have a pronounced effect during the tillering stage with lesser effects experienced in the booting and heading stages.

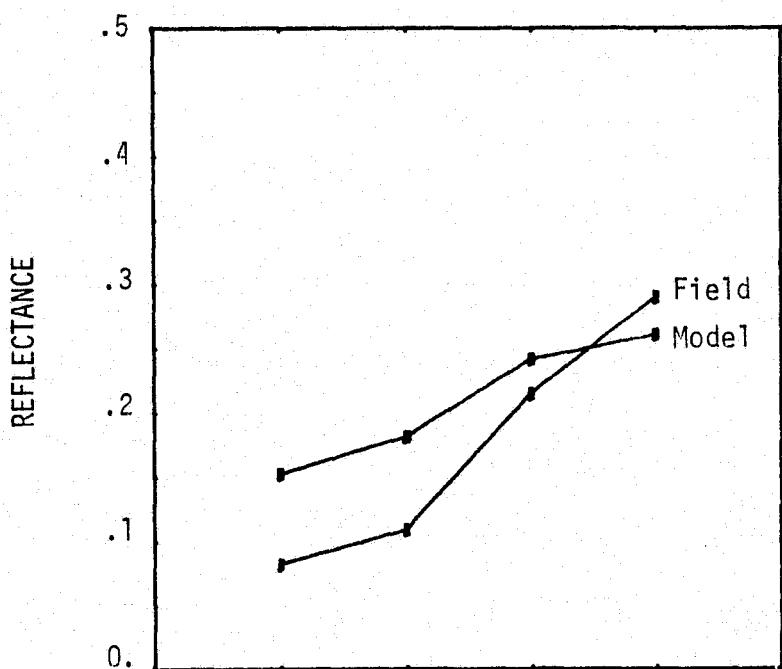
Interpretation of Figure 15 (June Soil Effects) is different from those of the preceding three figures. At this stage of development the wheat canopy is beginning to senesce and turn yellow. In addition, much of the surface area presented toward the sensor is decreasing as the plant is wilting and losing some of its leaves. The optical properties of the vegetation constituents have changed dramatically. The unique interaction between the vegetative component and the background component has also changed as they have become more similar. This complex interaction is particularly apparent in the effects curve associated with the normal LAI.

4.0 COMPARISON OF SRVC AND ERIM MODEL RESULTS WITH FIELD DATA

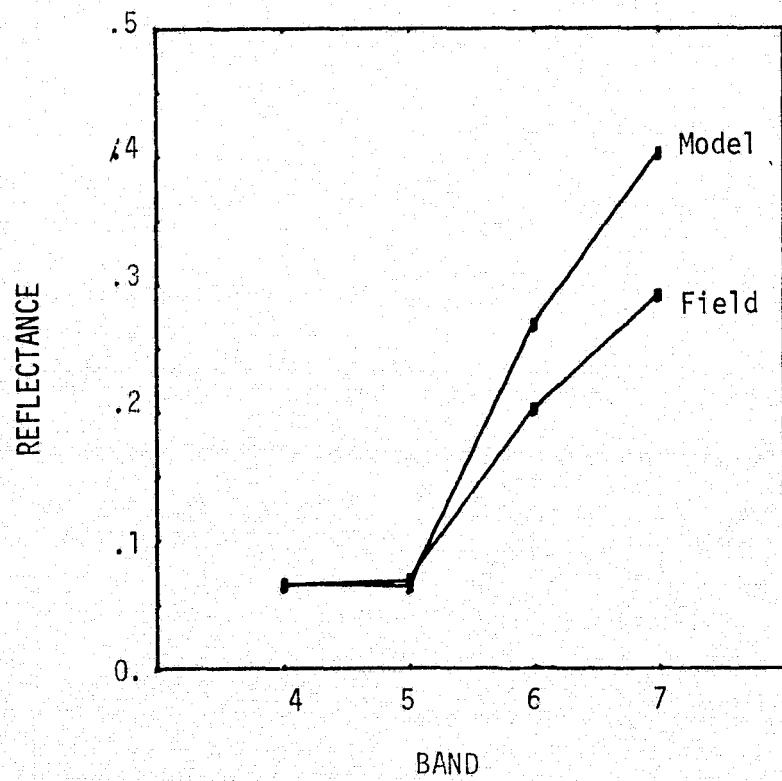
This section compares the predicted results of the SRVC model with those of the ERIM model and field collected data. Benchmark runs of the SRVC model were made for each phenological stage using the best approximation of the model input parameters as determined by field measurements. These model predictions are compared with the average field measured canopy reflectance. Comparison of predicted values from the SRVC and ERIM models and field data are presented in several scatter plots.

Figure 16 shows the SRVC model predictions and the average field responses for each phenological stage. These curves should not be interpreted to represent absolute predictions but must be recognized to contain normal variance (10 to 20%). The agreement in the IR bands for March is excellent however, the model consistently overstates the reflectance in bands 4 and 5. This period is typically the most difficult to model due to the sharp contrast between the limited vegetative surface area and the pronounced "rowing effect". The April period shows excellent agreement in the visible bands, yet consistent model overstatement is shown in bands 6 and 7. This condition could arise from the difficulties in measuring green leaf constituent reflectance and transmission. In addition, the interaction between the bare soil component and the vegetation component discussed above may play a part. The model generally performs well during the May and June periods.

A graphical comparison of the three canopy reflectances determined from the SRVC, ERIM model, and the field measured data appears in Figures



MARCH



APRIL

FIGURE 16 . Comparison of Model and Field Spectral Signatures

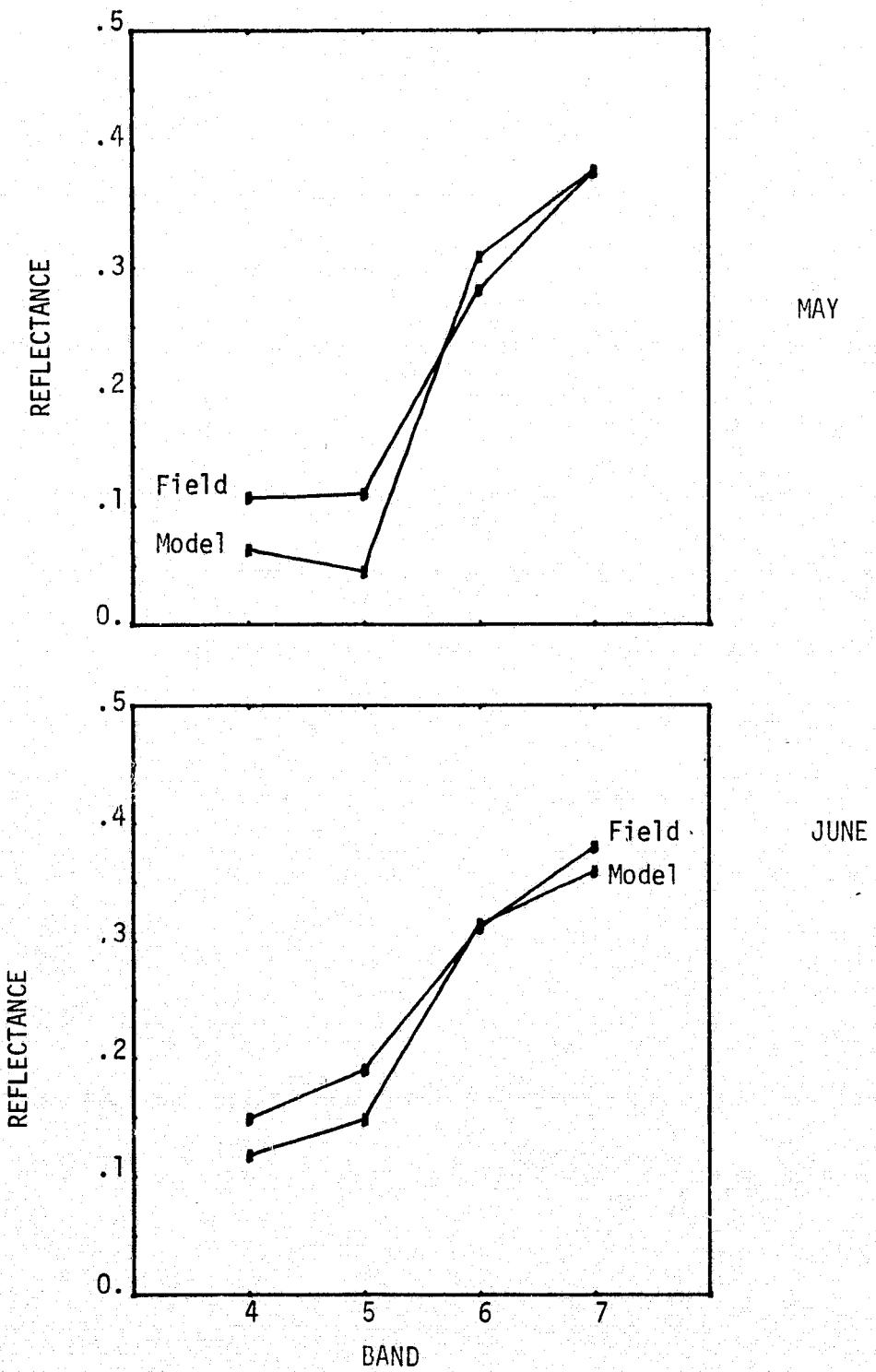
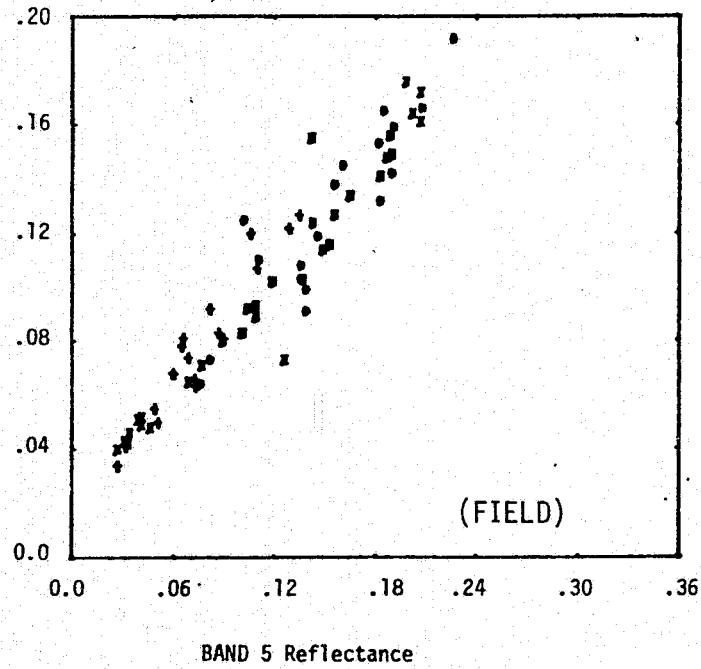


FIGURE 16. (Cont.)

17 through 22. Figures 17 through 19 identify scatter plots of the reflectance data in all phenological stages for band 4 vs 5, 5 vs 6, and 6 vs 7 respectively. Figures 20 through 22 are scatter plots in bands 5 vs 6 for the booting, heading and ripe stages. In general, there is reasonable agreement between all three data sets. Minor variations or shifts in relative clustering position are probably a function of variability in input parameters. Depending upon the resolution detail desired for wheat signature studies, it appears that both the SRVC and ERIM models may be used to augment and extend available field data. Selection of a particular approach would be dependent upon individual model characteristics. For example, the SRVC model is stochastic in nature, thus generating covariance matrices as well as the mean, and is easily modified through subroutines to describe different physical situations. On the other hand, the ERIM model is simpler to use and executes much faster.

FIELD



(SRVC)

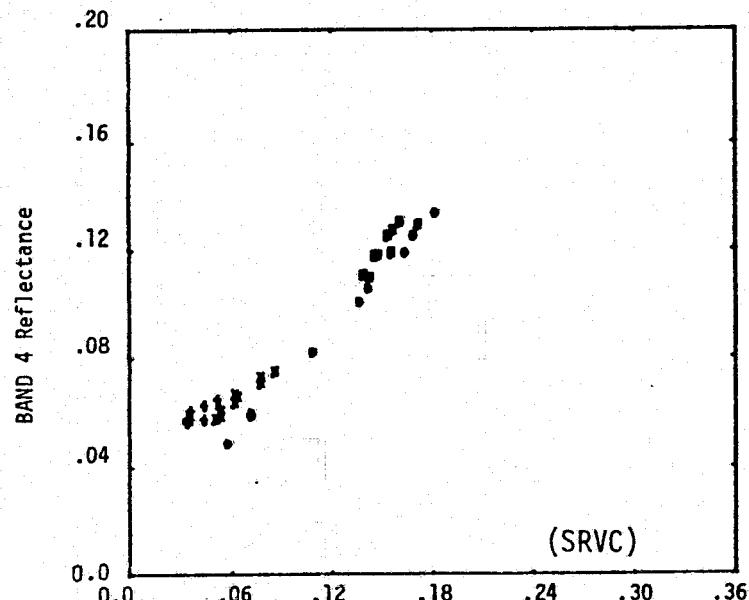
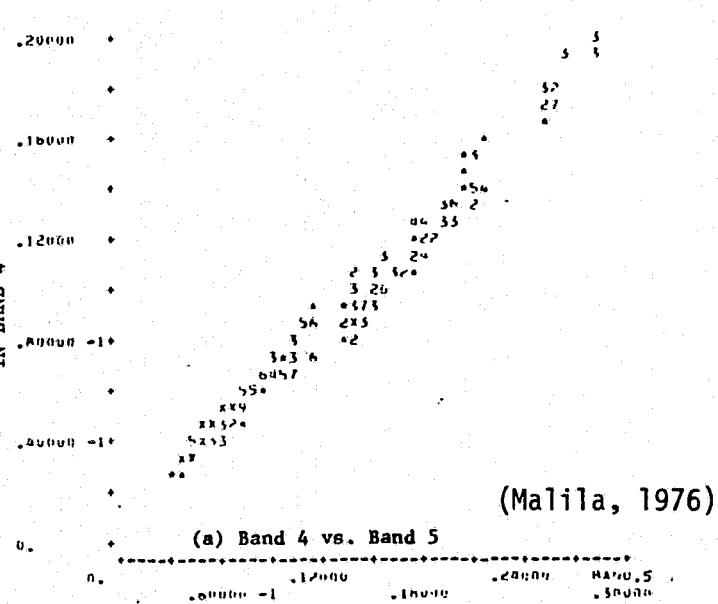
RELATIVE BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE
IN BAND 4

FIGURE 17. Scatter Plots of Field, SRVC, and ERIM Reflectance Data in Bands 5 vs 4 (All Phenological Stages)

(Malila, 1976)

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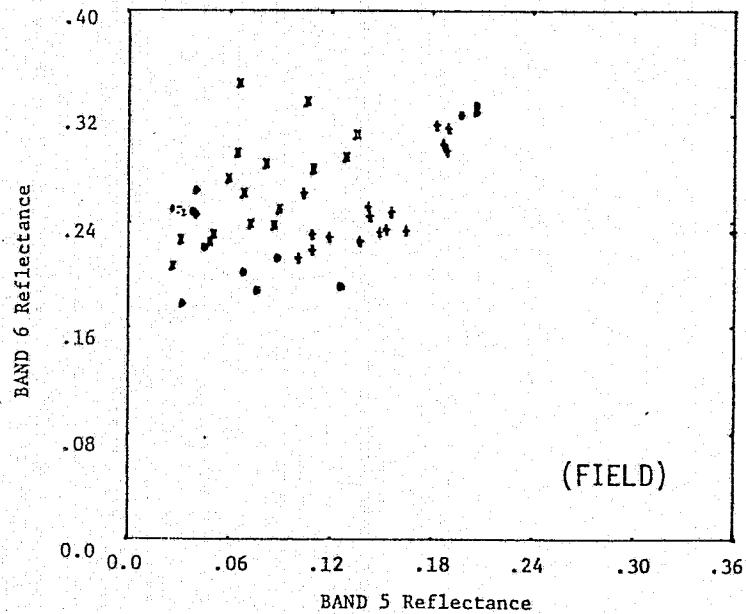
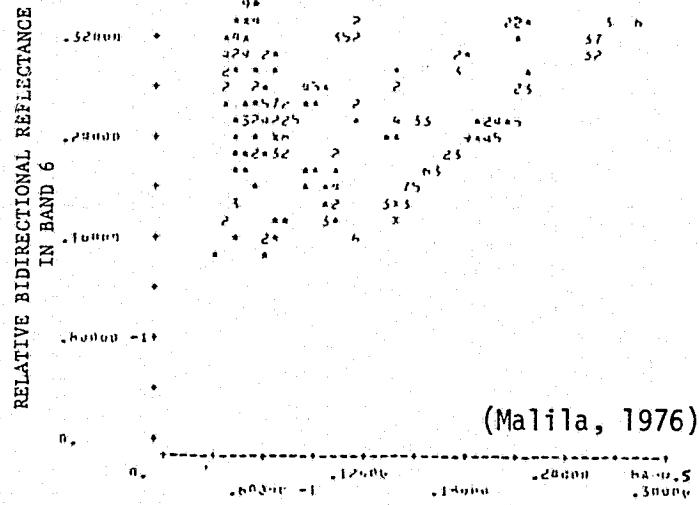
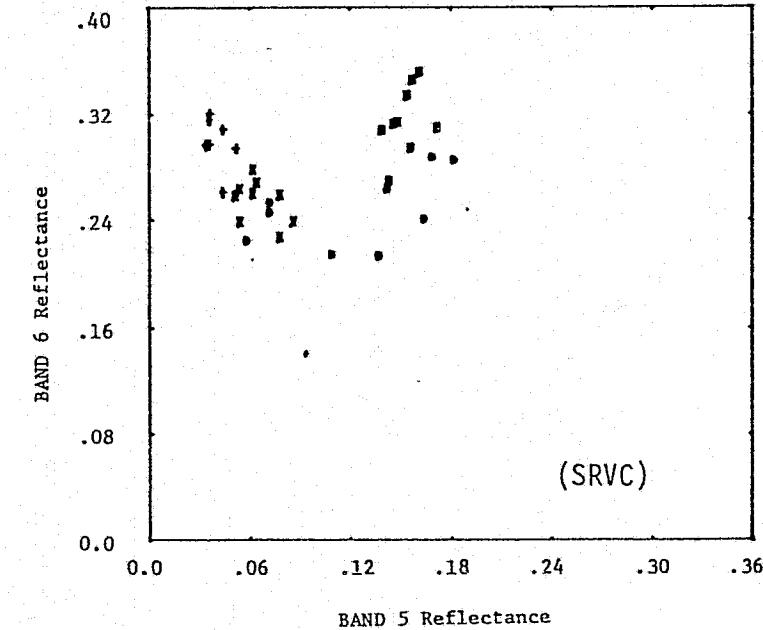


FIGURE 18. Scatter Plots of Field, SRVC, and ERIM Reflectance Data in Bands 5 vs 6 (All Phenological Stages)



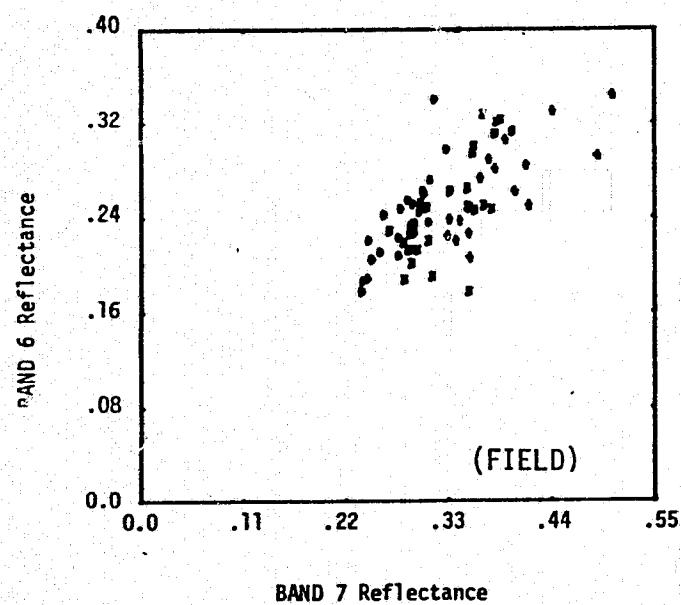
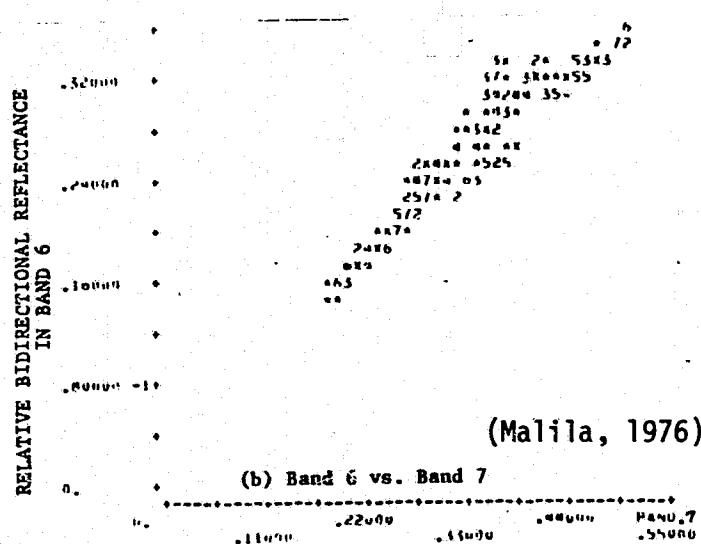
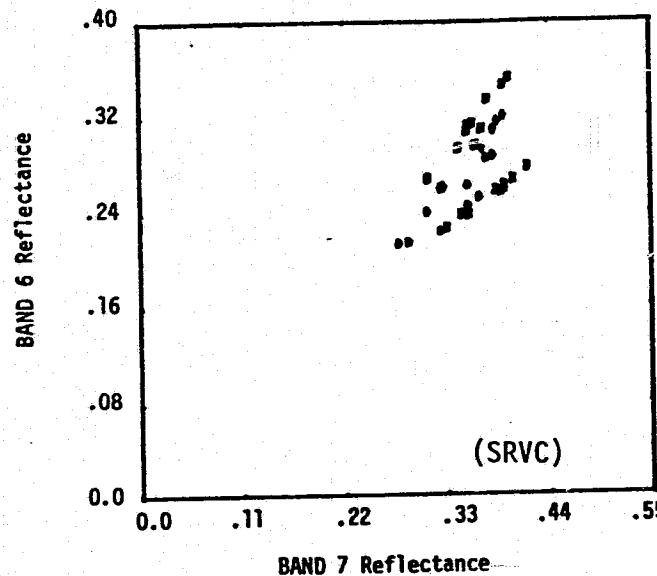
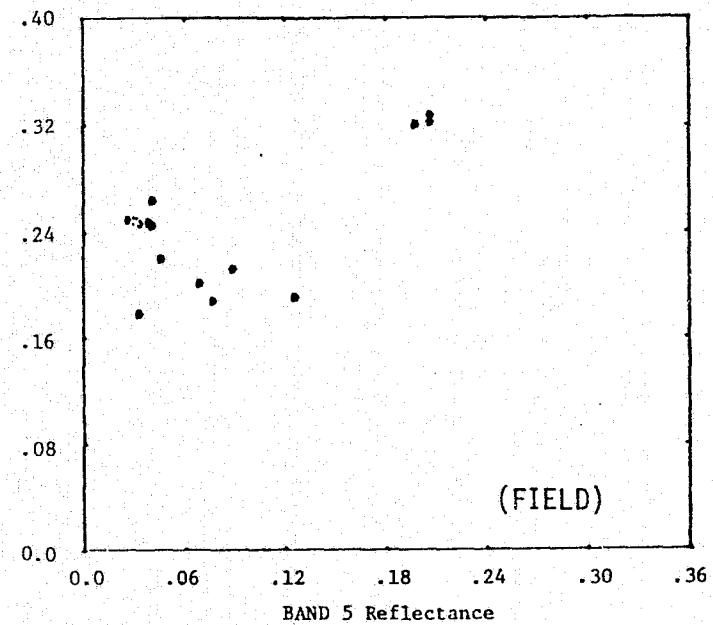


FIGURE 19. Scatter Plots of Field, SRVC, and ERIM Reflectance Data in Bands 7 vs 6 (All Phenological Stages)



(b) Band 6 vs. Band 7

(FIELD)



(SRVC)

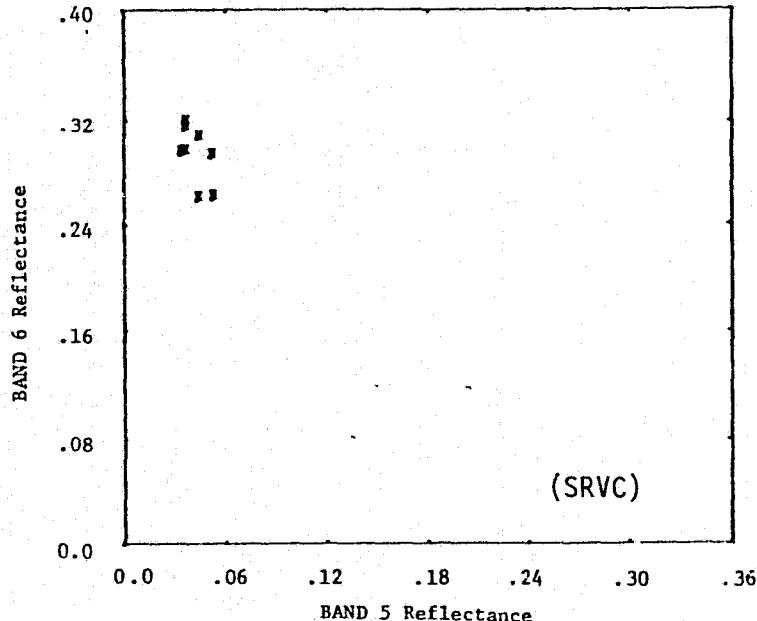


FIGURE 20. Scatter Plots of Field, SRVC, and ERIM Reflectance Data in Bands 5 vs 6 (Booting Stage).

(Malila, 1976)

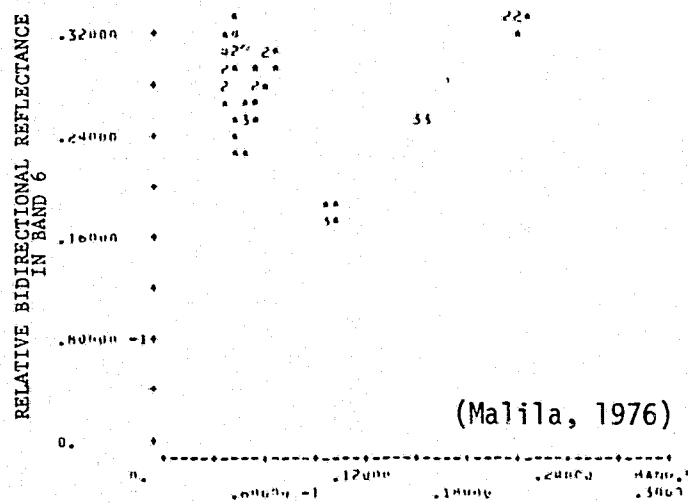
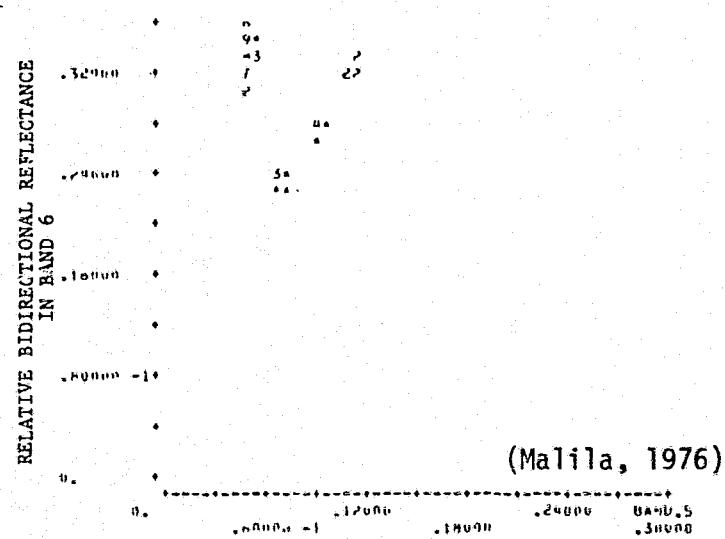
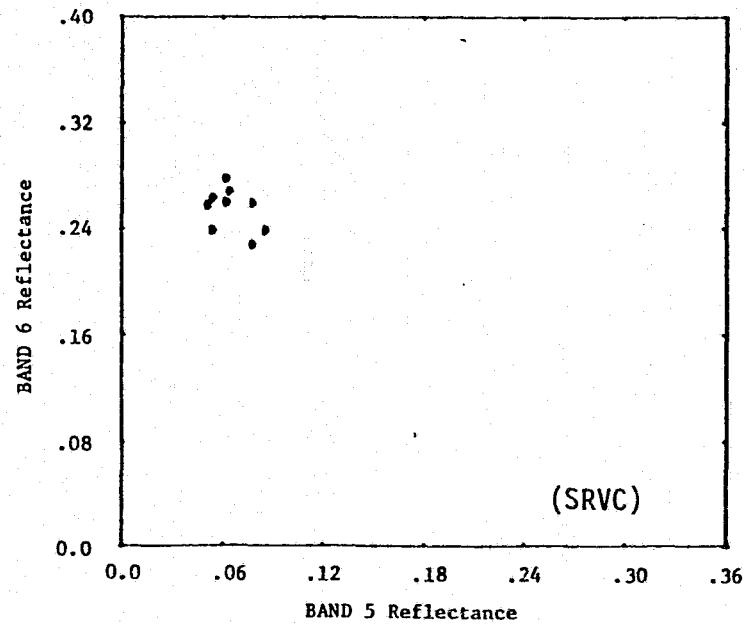
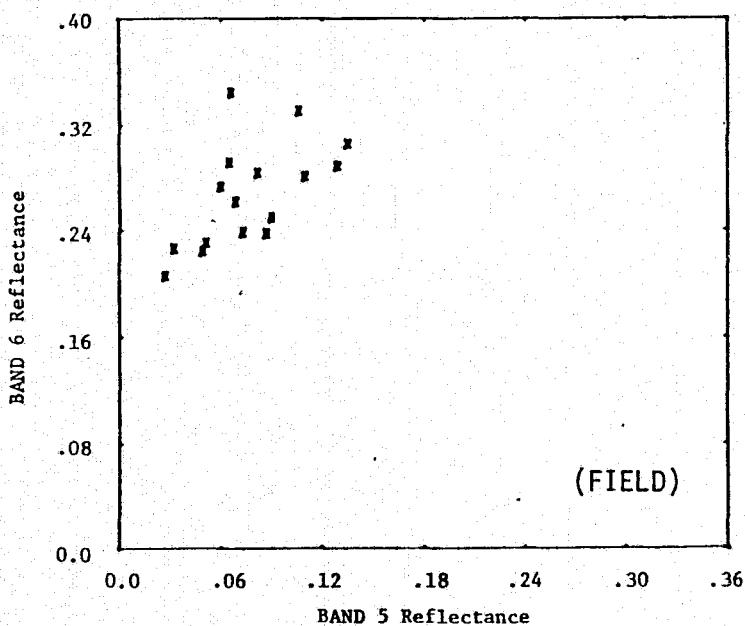


FIGURE 21. Scatter Plots of Field, SRVC, and ERIM Reflectance Data in Bands 5 vs 6 (Heading Stage)



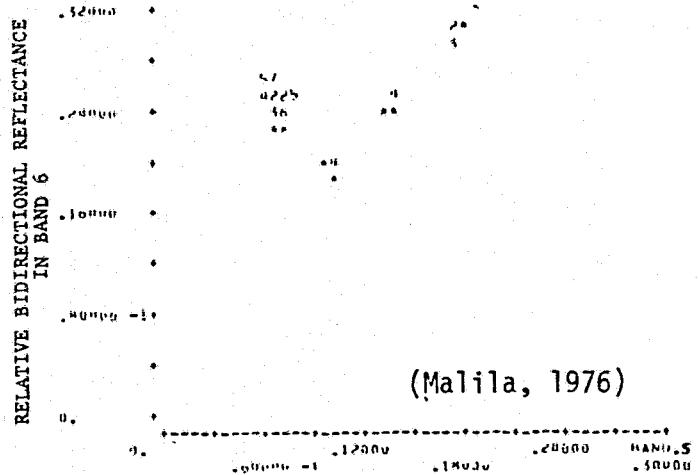
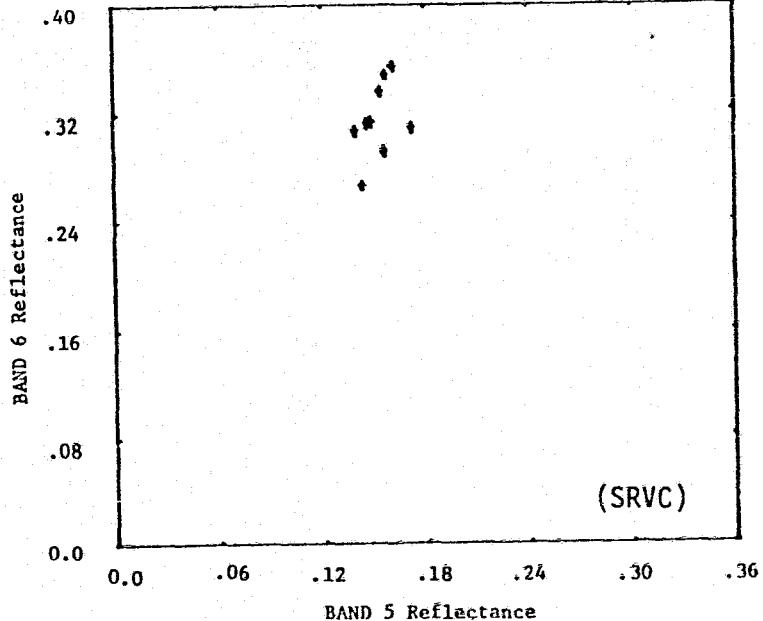
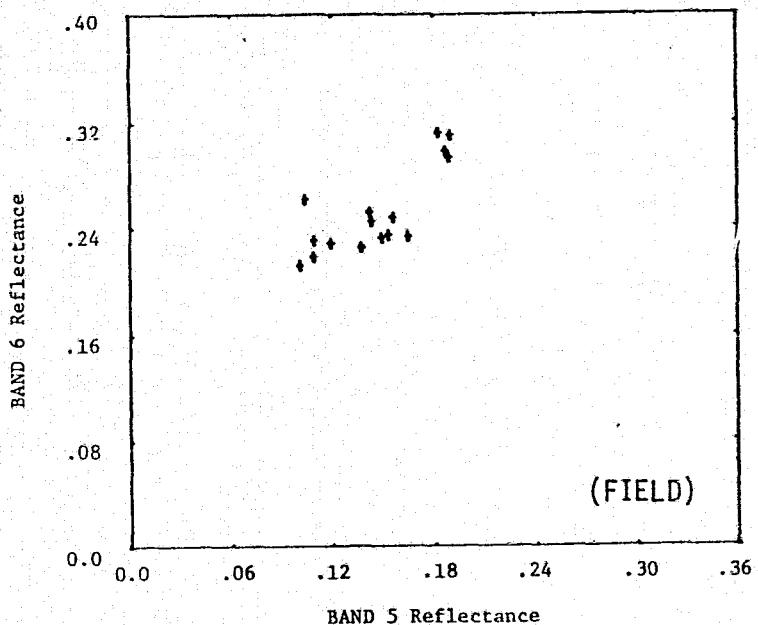


FIGURE ??. Scatter Plots of Field, SRVC, and ERIM Reflectance Data in Bands 5 vs 6 (Ripe Stage)

5.0 DATA TRANSFORMATIONS

This section describes the development and results using a fixed linear transformation of wheat responses in the four LANDSAT bands to isolate and enhance the effects of soil brightness. The discussion is divided into four subsections. The first identifies and describes the temporal trends of the model and field data presented in this report. These temporal trajectories define the pattern of development of the wheat crop, and can be a valuable source of information for both crop identification and the determination of crop status. The second subsection briefly discusses the "tasseled cap" configuration of agricultural crop spectral responses recently noted by the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan. Particular emphasis is given to the "plane of soils" projection of the data. The following subsection discusses the methodology of the fixed linear transformation and presents the results of the application of the transformation to both the model and field data used in this report. The final subsection is a discussion of the ramifications of the newly derived feature spaces.

5.1 Temporal Trends

A discussion of the temporal trajectories of LANDSAT data expressed in planar projections affords insight into the complex structure of the data. The resultant visual model of the data structure coupled with a reasonable physical interpretation has led to the development of transformed feature spaces which isolate plant development stages.

Figures 23 and 24 present the temporal trajectories for the 1975 field and model simulated data, and the 1976 field and model simulated data. Two of the possible six planar projections are represented: bands 5 vs 6, and bands 4 vs 5. These two displays were chosen to conform to the major point of the discussion of wheat trajectories presented by ERIM (Kauth and Thomas, 1976 a and b). The model data used in these displays are from the benchmark runs of both periods. All of the data sets display similar temporal responses. The bands 5 vs 6 projection shows a general triangular migration from the diagonal of the feature space toward the upper left corner and a return to the diagonal. The bands 4 vs 5 graph portrays a movement along the diagonal. In neither of the projections does any data fall below the diagonal.

A boundary region near the diagonal appears in Figure 23. All of the data lies to the left of this boundary and generally describes an upward directed triangle. Figure 24 shows a generally linear movement of the data along the diagonal. From the data patterns in these orthogonal projections it can be inferred that the three dimensional shape of the data in these projections is that of a flattened triangle. Similar interpretations of the planar projections shown previously in Figures 7 and 10 conclude that the four dimensional data structure also forms a somewhat flattened triangular shape.

A physical explanation of this shape stems from the process of normal crop development projected onto the bands 5 vs 6 feature space. Normally the spectral response of healthy green vegetation is low in band 5 and high in band 6. The responses for chlorotic plant material and bare soil are generally positively correlated, and demonstrate little

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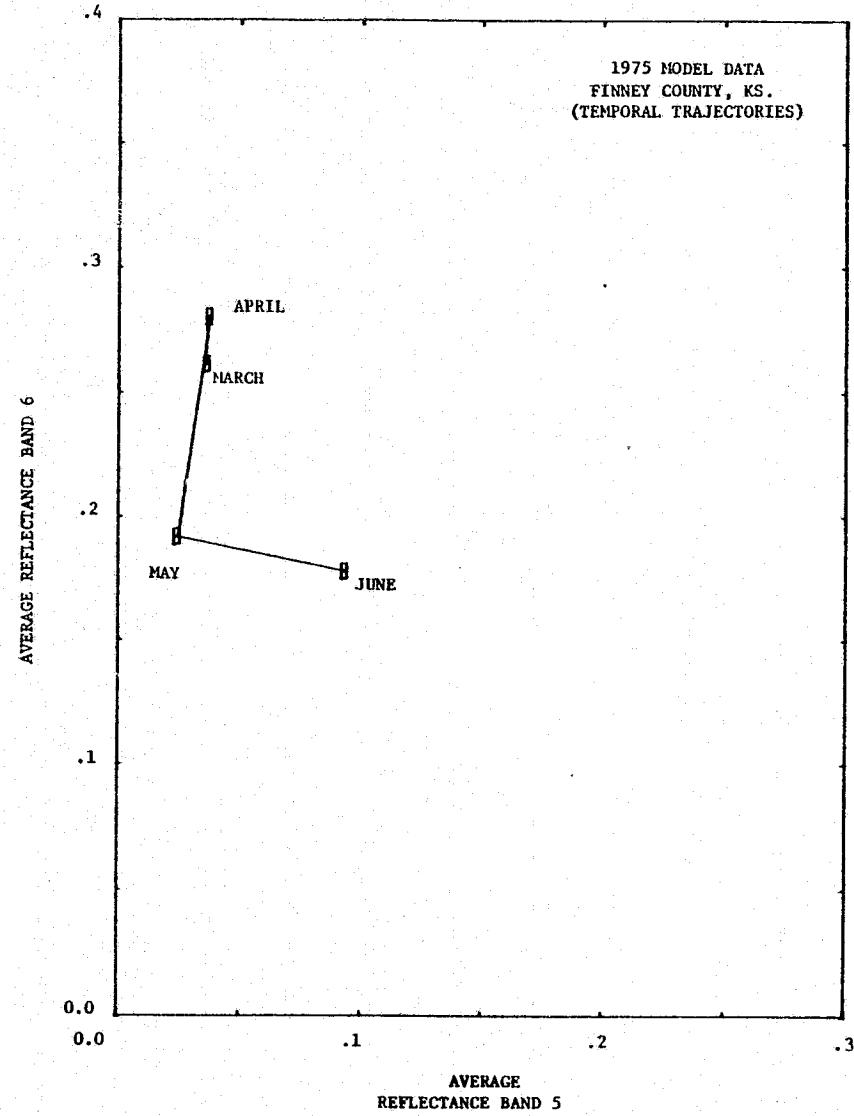
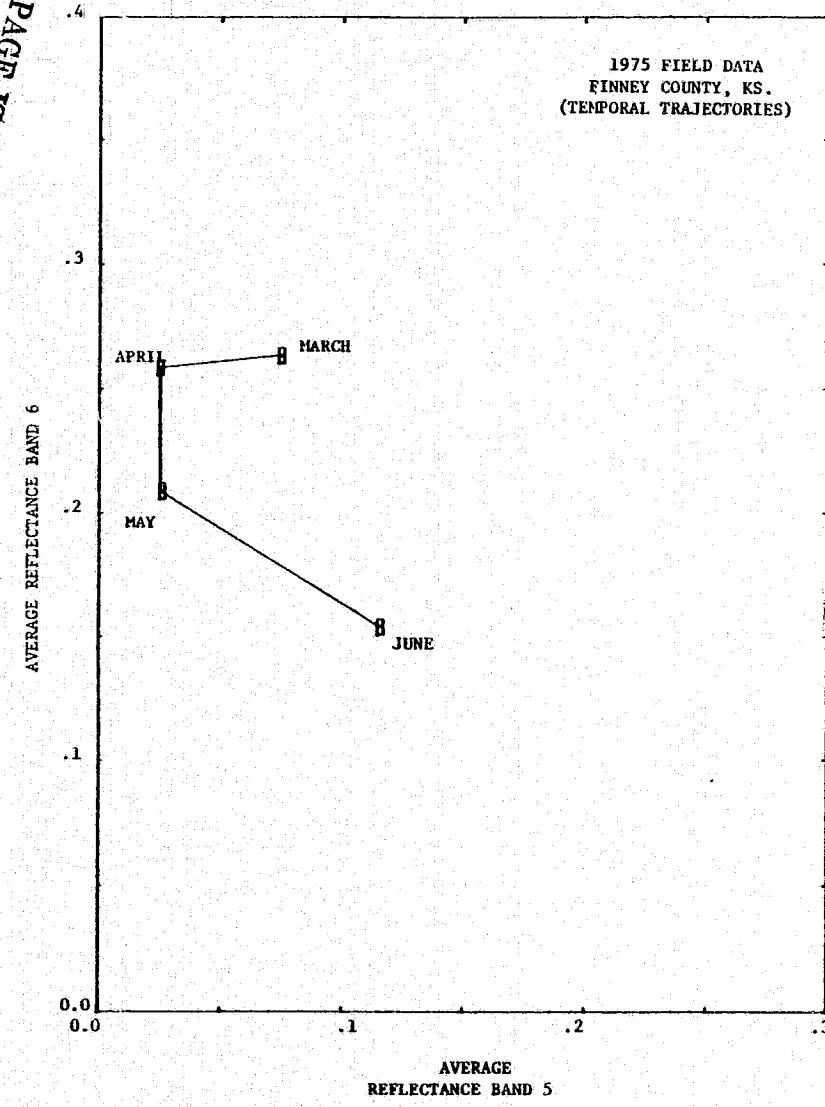


FIGURE 23. Temporal Trajectories for Model and Field Reflectance Data (Bands 5 vs 6 and 4 vs 5, 1975)

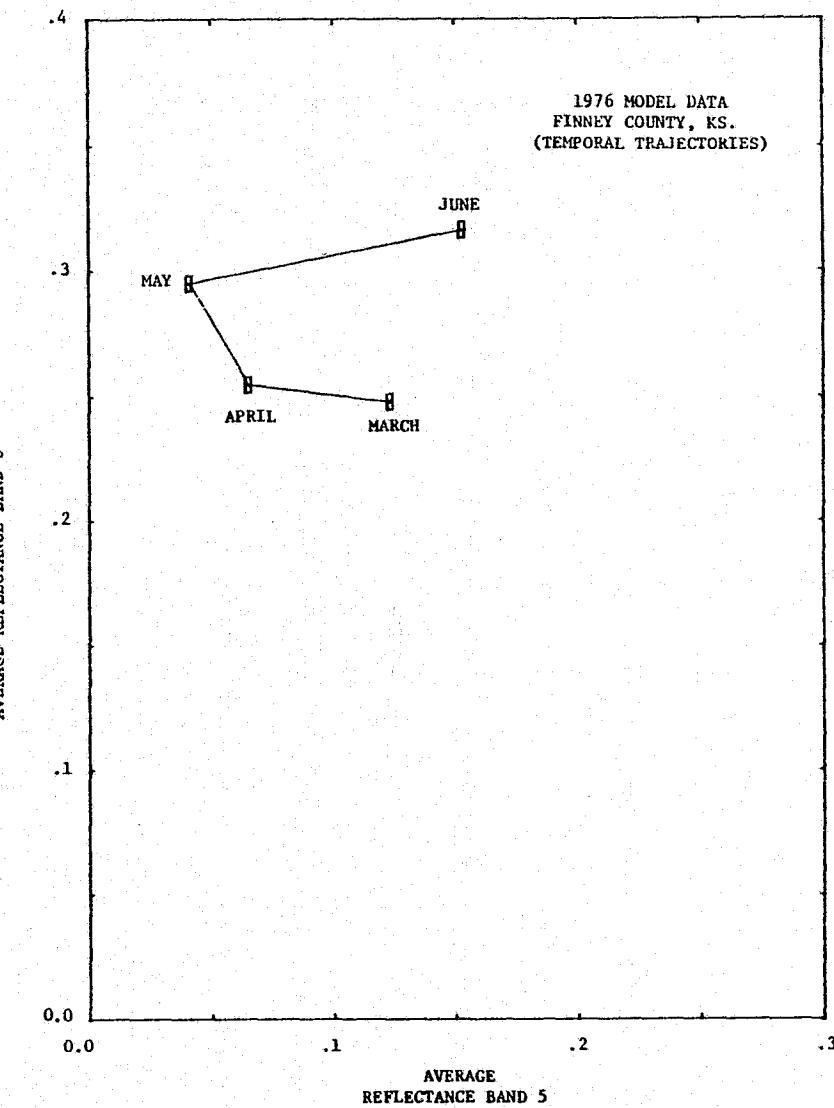
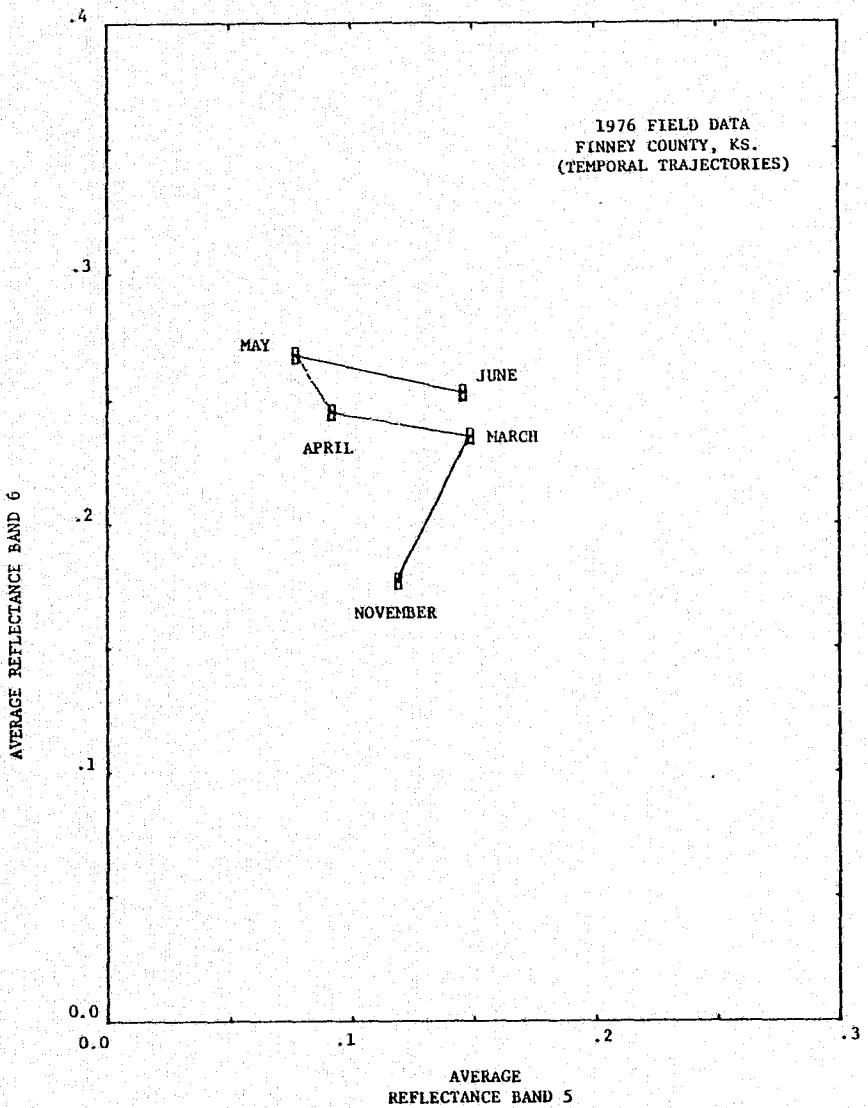


FIGURE 23 (Cont.) Temporal Trajectories for Model and Field Reflectance Data (Bands 5 vs 6 and 4 vs 5, 1976)

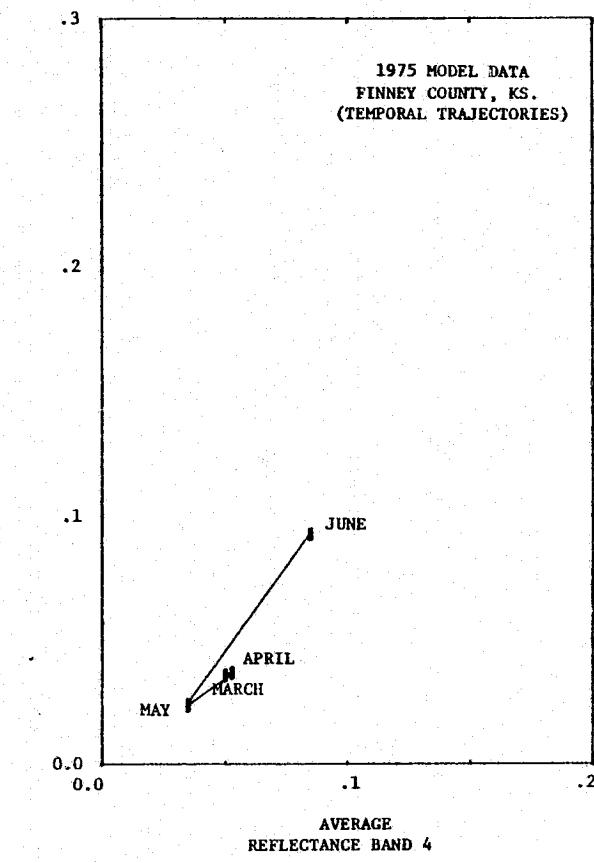
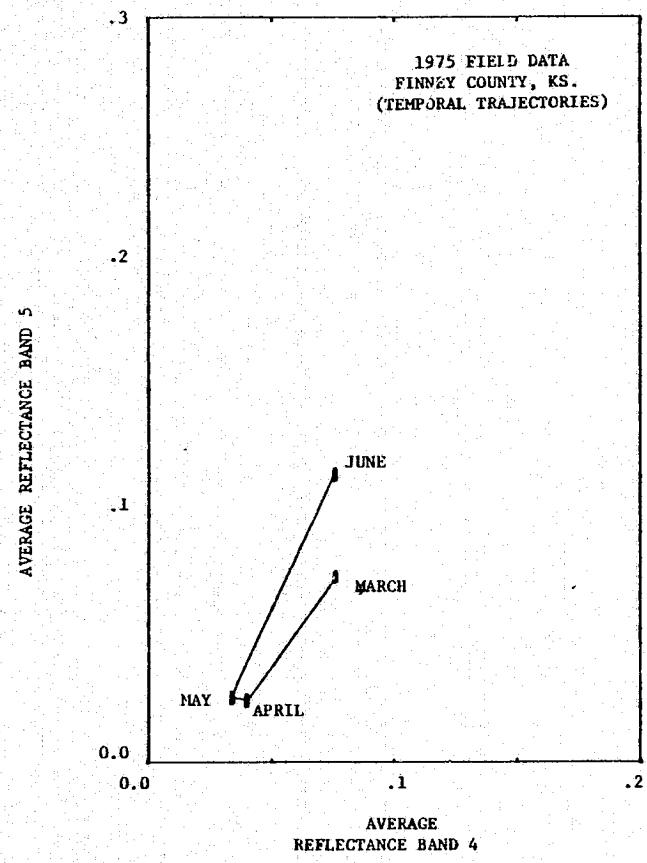


FIGURE 24. Temporal Trajectories for Model and Field Reflectance Data (Bands 5 vs 6 and 4 vs 5, 1975)

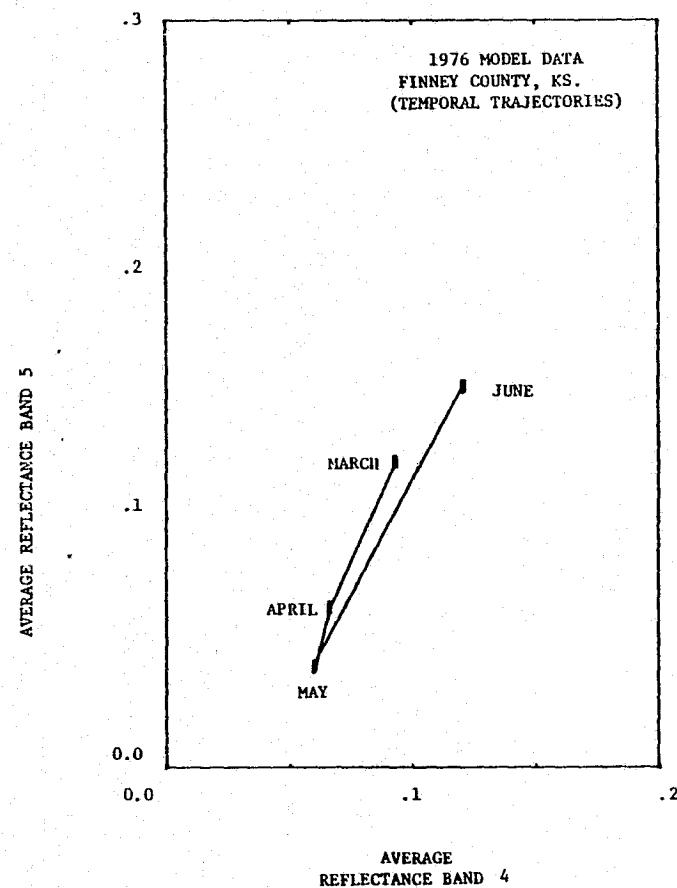
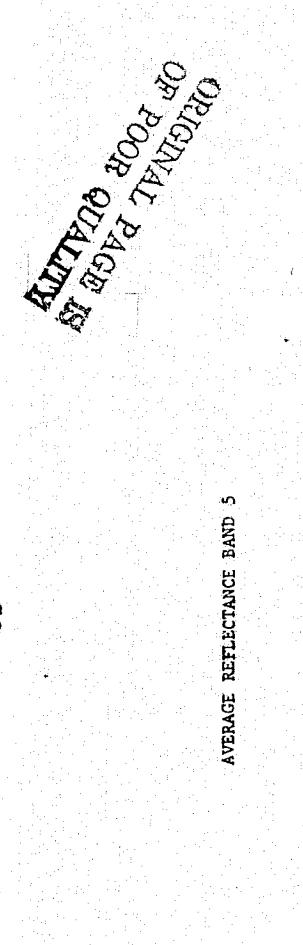


FIGURE 24 (Cont.) Temporal Trajectories for Model and Field Reflectance Data (Bands 5 vs 6 and 4 vs 5, 1976)

differences in bands 5 and 6. Changes in spectral response for these materials tend to have equal impact in both bands and describe a migration along the diagonal.

The crop starts its growth along the "line of soils" (diagonal), with its precise positioning determined by the brightness of the soil. As it develops, the composite reflectance, determined by the interaction of the individual soil and vegetation reflectances, generally increases in band 6 due to the presence of cellulose. The composite reflectance in band 5 generally decreases because of the presence of chlorophyll which is highly absorbing at these wavelenghts. The combined effects of these general responses denotes a movement of the data toward the upper left corner of the feature space as the canopy "greens". As the crop ripens a migration is noted back toward the diagonal, principally due to the influence of the chlorotic reflectance curve. A more detailed discussion and demonstration of these temporal response, as demonstrated in another data set, is made in the report by Kauth and Thomas (1976a).

Figure 25 shows the temporal trajectories associated with the soil brightness level simulations. A separate plot is made for each simulated plant population density and contains three trajectories representing the temporal movement of the crop under three soil brightness levels. In general the higher soil reflectance simulation for each of the plant populations demonstrated a higher response in both bands 5 and 6. In addition, as plant population density increased the "line of soils" shifted toward the left. The apparent distinctness of the triangular form is more pronounced at the higher plant density level. Also at the

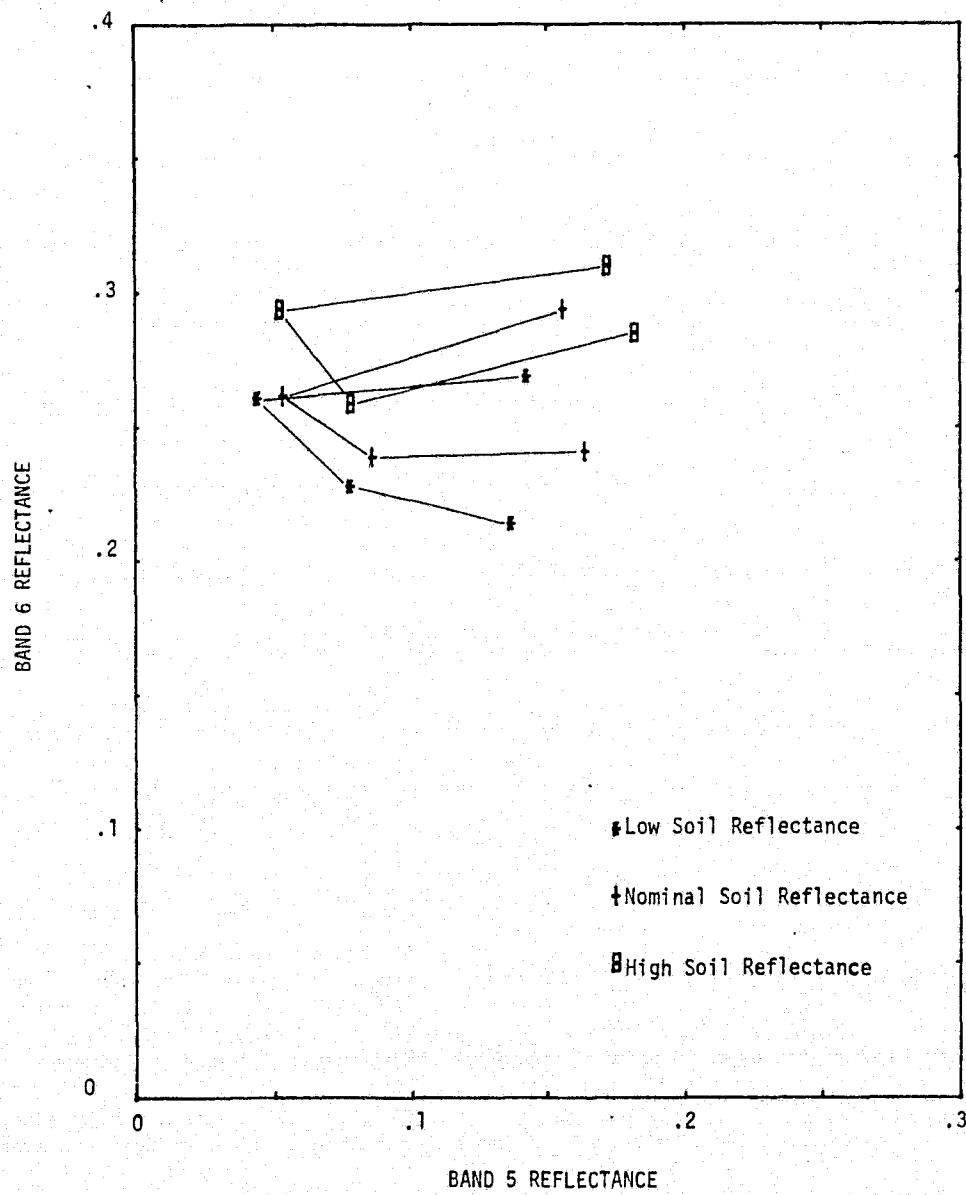


FIGURE 25. Model Generated Temporal Trajectories
(LAI = Low)

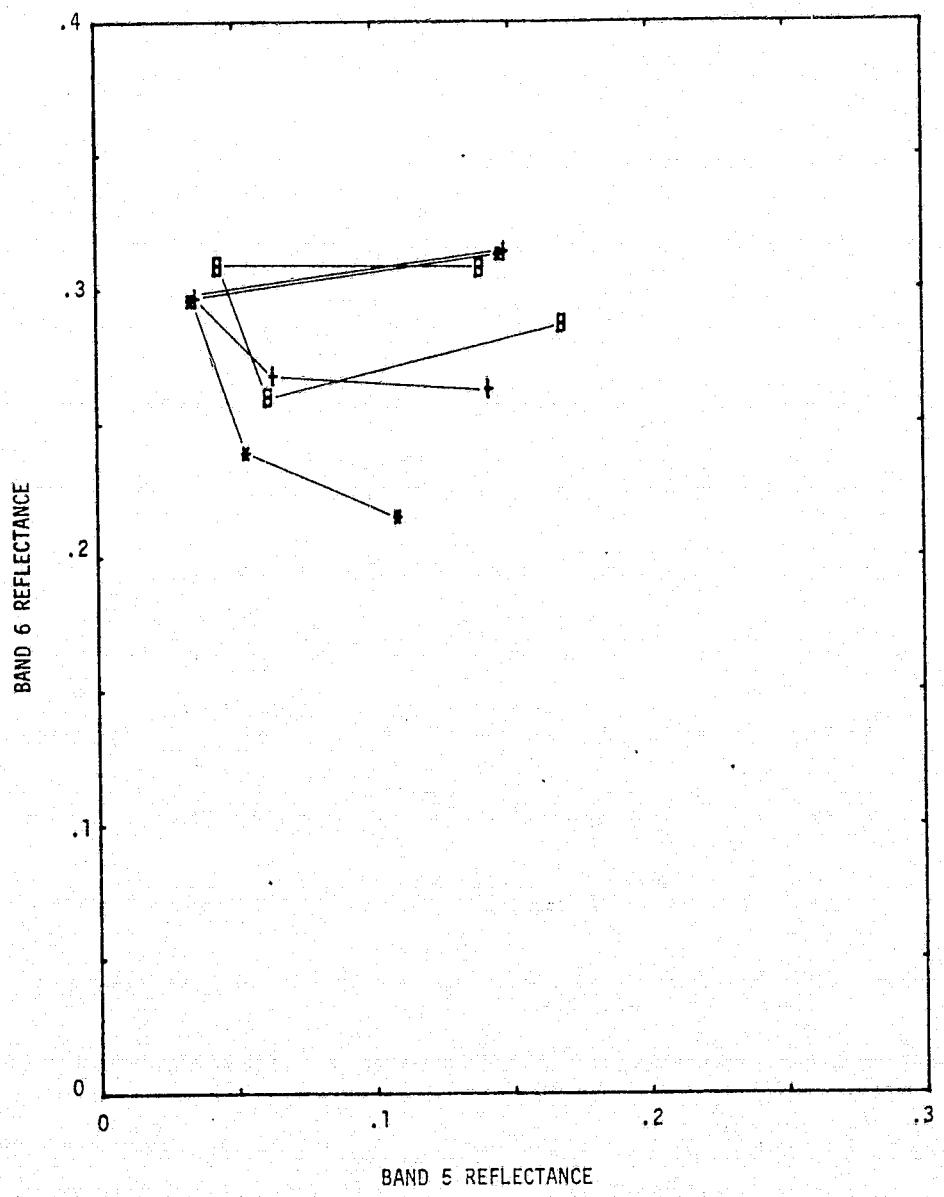
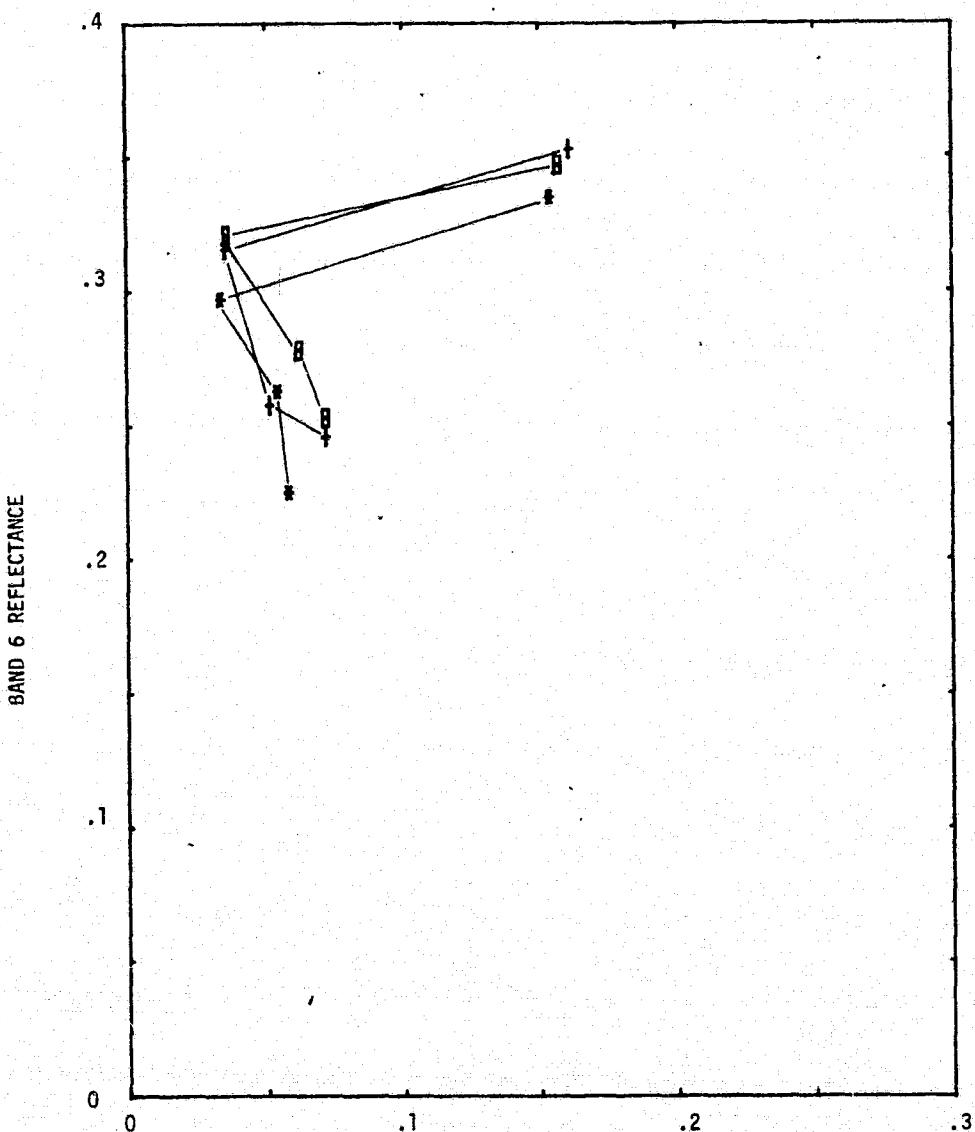


FIGURE 25 (Cont.) Model Generated Temporal Trajectories
(LAI= Nominal)



BAND 5 REFLECTANCE

FIGURE 25 (Cont.) Model Generated Temporal Trajectories

(LAI = High)

higher density levels, soil brightness has little effect on the data displayed in the 5/6 projection.

In light of this review it can be stated that the triangular response is best observed in plant populations having relatively high LAI throughout their development, and that the overall pattern is minimally influenced by soil brightness. The dominant influence of soil color on these populations is in positioning of the pattern in the feature space. At lower plant densities, the influence of soil brightness is stronger throughout the temporal trajectory, and increases the deviation from the distinct triangular response.

5.2 The "Tasselled Cap" Concept

It was noted in the previous section that the general data structure of wheat spectral response could be visually conceptualized as a "flattened triangle" in four-space. The bands 5 vs 6 projection contained the greatest lateral spread of the data, and can be physically interpreted as the complex interaction of the individual soil and vegetation reflectance curves. Kauth (1976a) suggests that a better descriptor of this data structure is that of a "tasselled woolly cap". Figure 26 is a schematic of this concept. The crop starts its development on the "plane of soils", and as it grows, it progresses outward roughly normal to the plane of soils on a curving trajectory. The "fold of green stuff" is a plane representing the maximum "greening" of the crop. The positioning along this plane is determined primarily by soil brightness, plant density and the unique character of the radiometric and geometric parameters of the

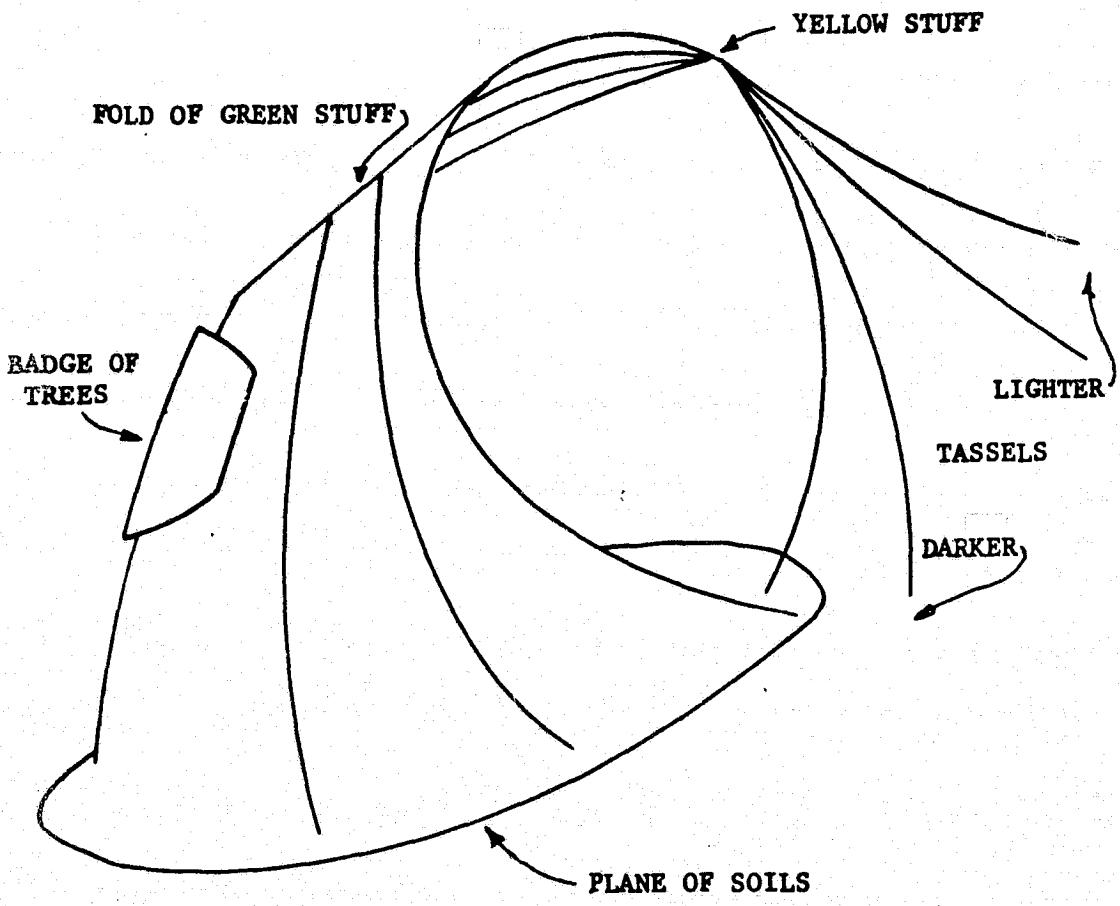


FIGURE 26. Schematic of "Tasselled Cap" Concept (Kauth and Thomas, 1976 b)

crop. As the crop ripens the spectral response folds over and converges on the region of "yellow stuff". Finally the crop progresses back to the plane of soils by any of several routes which are primarily controlled by harvesting practices and normal crop development. The effect of shadowing within the canopy is a function of crop geometry and density, and has a large influence on the convergence of the data between the "plane of soil" and the "fold of green stuff".

Of particular concern to this research is the concept of the "plane of soils". Analysis of Condit's (1970) soil reflectance measurements affords insight into the typical distribution of soil responses in the LANDSAT bands. The four-space soil data structure has a distinct diagonal in which the normalized reflectance of all the bands are equal (Kauth, 1976a). The mean reflectance of a typical soil lies near that diagonal, with its largest principal component nearly parallel to the diagonal and the remainder of the principal components relatively small. The ellipsoid of concentration associated with these principal components can be visually conceptualized as an "elongated flattened cigar", aligning with the diagonal (Kauth, *ibid*). This diagonal component of the feature space therefore contains the greatest variation in soil brightness, and is termed the "plane of soils".

5.3 A Fixed-Linear Transformation

The unique shape and orientation of the plane of soils and its relationship to the other major crop development features, suggests a linear transformation of the data which isolates soil brightness effects. The data transformation is designed to orient a major axis of the transformed feature space with the major direction of the "plane of soils". The remaining axes of the new feature space are orthogonal to this major axis as determined by the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure (Curtis, 1970). In this procedure the second major axis is chosen to enhance the variation in the "green" dimension of the original data. The third axis of the feature space aligns with the "yellow" dimension. The final transformed vector is chosen to be orthogonal to the soil brightness green stuff and yellow stuff vectors and does not have a clear physical interpretation.

The equation used in this fixed transformation is,

$$u = R^T x + r$$

where,

x is the LANDSAT MSS signal vector in counts

u is the transformed vector also expressed in counts

r is an offset vector introduced to avoid negative values in the transformed data

R is a unitary matrix (the columns of R are unit vectors R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4) which are all orthogonal to each other. The superscript T indicates the transpose of the matrix.

Thus the application of the transformation to the data (x) results in a pure rotation plus a pure translation. The components of R are determined

in the manner described above utilizing field collected data. The transformation parameters used in this report are those reported in the work by Kauth and Thomas (1976b).

Program TASSEL (Appendix A) was developed to transform the data used in this study. The first major step of this program is to translate the simulated radiance values for both the model and field data into LANDSAT counts. The procedure used is based on the work by Oliver (1976):

$$\text{Counts} = N_s / N_c \times CF \times BW$$

where,

N_s is the sensor radiance expressed in milliwatts per square centimeter per steradian per micrometer

N_c is the sensor radiance gain factor

CF is the count factor

BW is the band width of the channel in micrometers

and the specific values used are, (Ref. ERTS User Handbook)

	N_c	CF	BW
Band 4	2.48	127	1
Band 5	2.00	127	1
Band 6	1.76	127	1
Band 7	4.60	63	3

Tables 12 and 13 and Figures 27 and 28 report the model and field data used in this report expressed in LANDSAT counts.

The second major step of the program transforms the data expressed as LANDSAT counts into the "tasseled cap" transformed feature space. The specific values used for R and r are,

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} .433 & -.290 & -.829 & .223 \\ .632 & -.562 & .522 & .012 \\ .586 & .600 & -.039 & -.543 \\ .264 & .491 & .194 & .810 \end{bmatrix} \quad r = \begin{bmatrix} 32. \\ 32. \\ 32. \\ 32. \end{bmatrix}$$

TABLE 12
CALCULATED LANDSAT COUNTS FOR FINNEY COUNTY FIELD DATA

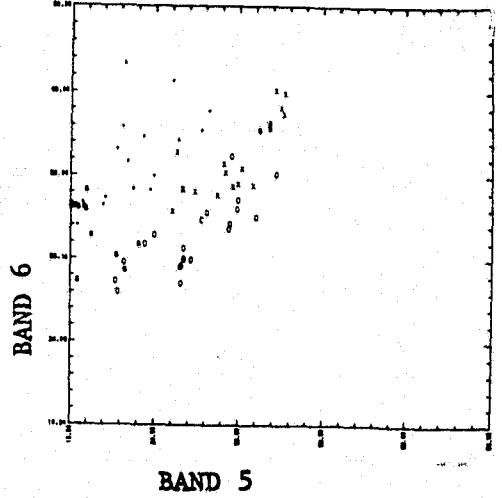
Date	Plot	Band			
		4	5	6	7
Mar	1	32	36	55	23
		28	31	44	19
		21	28	38	19
		22	28	39	18
		29	32	45	20
	2	32	40	45	19
		29	37	46	20
		27	36	43	18
		36	44	52	22
	3	30	36	43	17
		23	28	36	16
		25	30	37	17
		23	28	33	16
	4	31	37	47	21
		26	22	40	19
		17	17	32	16
		17	17	34	16
	5	18	19	37	18
		24	23	42	20
Apr	1	14	10	47	26
		14	11	34	25
		15	11	46	26
		15	10	46	25
	2	35	43	60	26
		36	41	59	27
		33	43	59	27
	3	18	17	38	20
		19	19	36	20
		19	28	36	22
		20	21	40	21
	4	15	13	41	22
		16	12	46	25
		16	12	46	25
		16	12	49	25
May	1	23	18	70	39
		22	18	60	38
		21	17	56	28
		23	23	51	32
	2	30	27	67	34
		27	27	58	30
		31	32	62	30
		30	31	59	29
	3	25	22	58	32
		22	19	54	31
		23	23	49	27
		20	20	49	26
	4	15	11	43	27
		16	12	47	27
		18	14	47	26
		17	15	48	26

TABLE 12 (Cont.)

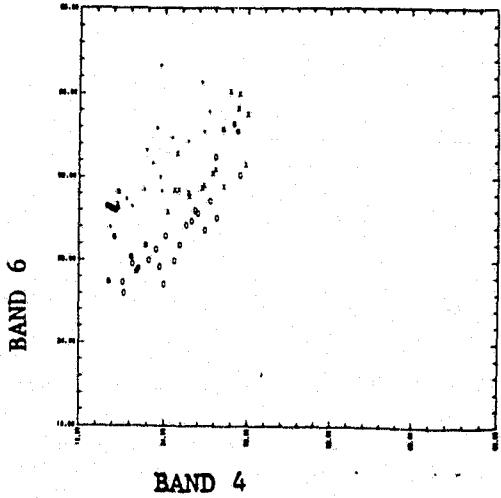
Date	Plot	Band			
		4	5	6	7
Jun	1	37	35	53	24
		28	34	48	23
		30	37	50	23
		27	30	49	21
	2	36	45	65	30
		36	44	63	29
		37	45	62	28
		35	44	66	32
	3	30	36	50	23
		32	38	53	25
		33	40	50	24
		31	35	52	24
	4	24	26	46	23
		25	28	49	23
		26	28	49	23
		26	27	55	27

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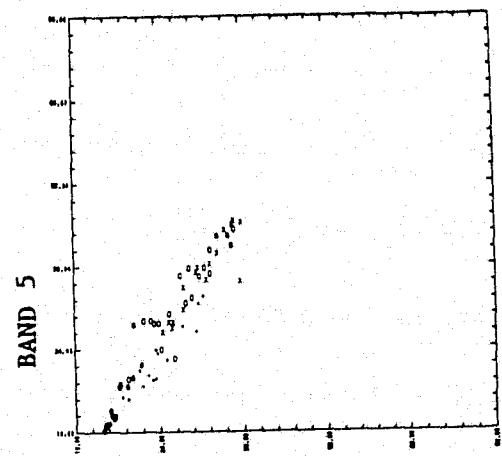
(Axis units: 10.-100. LANDSAT Counts)



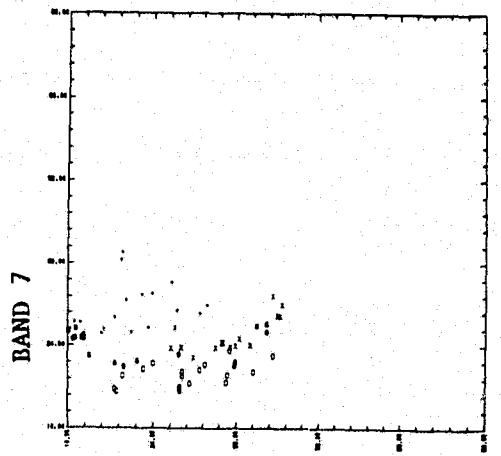
BAND 5



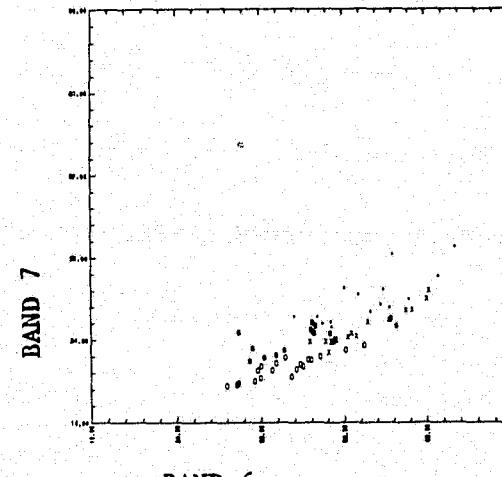
BAND 4



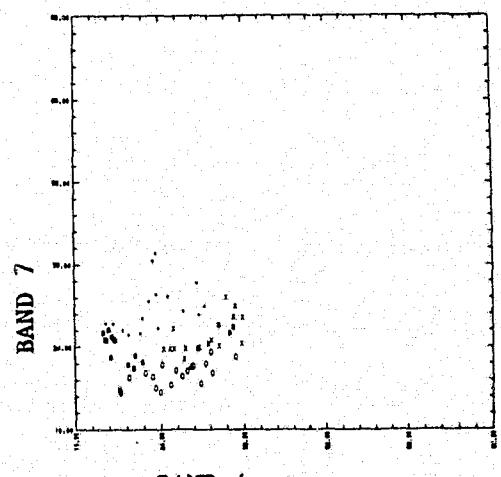
BAND 4



BAND 5



BAND 6



BAND 4

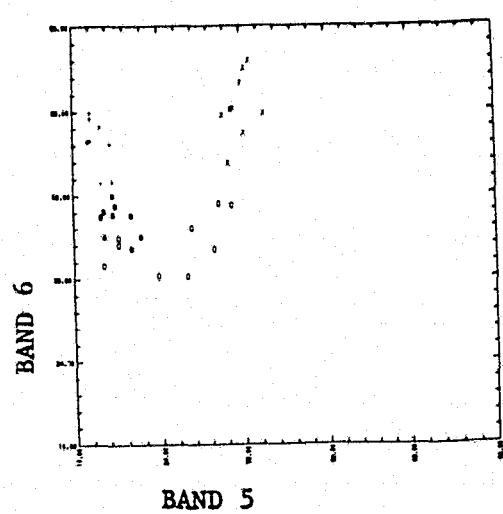
FIGURE 27. Scatter Plots of Calculated Field LANDSAT Counts
(0=March, \$=April, .=May, X=June)

TABLE 13
MODEL GENERATED LANDSAT COUNTS

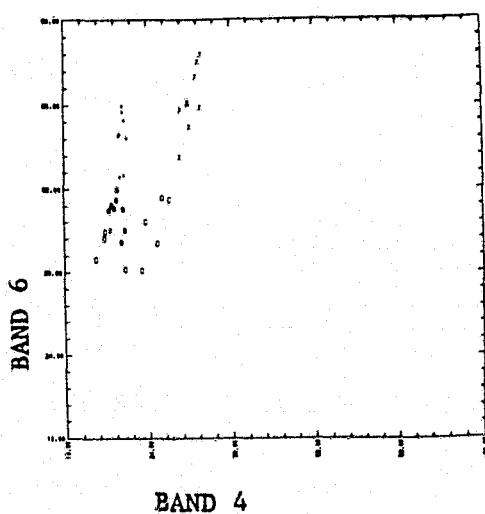
Date	LAI	SOIL	Bands			
			4	5	6	7
Mar	1	1	22	28	38	18
		2	25	33	42	21
		3	27	36	50	25
	2	1	20	23	38	19
		2	23	29	46	23
		3	26	34	50	25
	3	1	15	14	40	22
		2	16	17	43	23
		3	16	17	44	24
Apr	1	1	19	19	43	23
		2	20	20	45	24
		3	19	19	48	27
	2	1	17	15	45	25
		2	18	16	50	28
		3	18	16	48	28
	3	1	17	15	49	28
		2	17	14	48	27
		3	18	16	51	29
May	1	1	19	14	54	25
		2	19	16	54	25
		3	20	16	60	29
	2	1	19	12	60	28
		2	19	12	61	28
		3	20	14	63	30
	3	1	19	12	61	28
		2	19	12	64	30
		3	19	12	65	30
Jun	1	1	29	35	57	25
		2	31	38	62	28
		3	32	41	65	30
	2	1	30	36	66	28
		2	30	36	66	29
		3	29	34	65	28
	3	1	32	38	70	30
		2	33	39	74	32
		3	32	38	73	31

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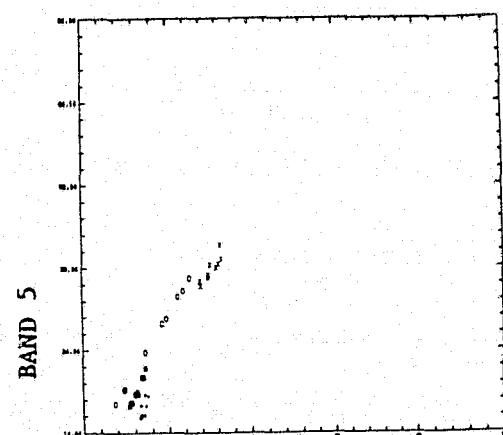
(Axis units: 10.-100. LANDSAT Counts)



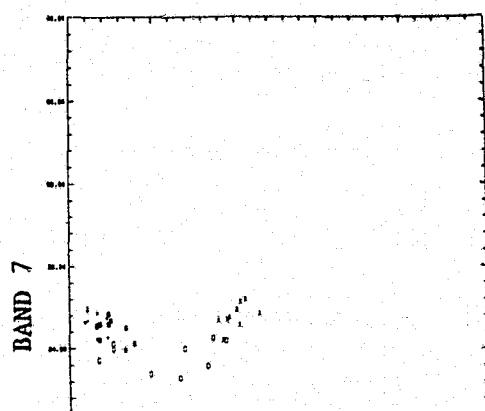
BAND 5



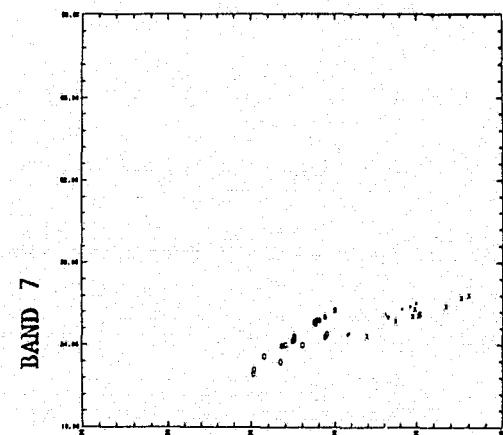
BAND 4



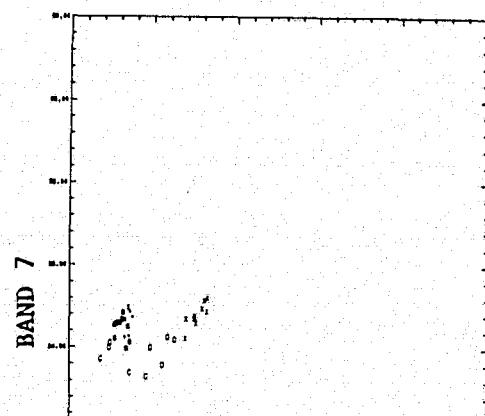
BAND 4



BAND 5



BAND 6



BAND 4

FIGURE 28. Scatter Plots of Model Generated LANDSAT Counts
(0=March, \$=April, .=May, X=June)

Tables 14 and 15 and Figures 29 and 30 identify the transformed LANDSAT counts associated with the field and model generated data respectively. The figures depict the two dimensional projections of the data in the transformed space corresponding to the axes of green stuff (GS), soil brightness (SB), yellow stuff (YS), and non-such (NS). These plots have excellent agreement with those reported by Kauth (1976a) for LANDSAT determined clusters. However, in addition, they represent the first published verification of his concept using ground-based field measured data. The projection in the two dimensional feature space of soil brightness and green stuff contains almost all of the variation within the transformed data set. The familiar triangular shape is present but is now rotated so that the soil line is parallel with the soil brightness axis (SB). The data spread associated with the soil brightness axis for both the model and field data is between 60 and 140 LANDSAT counts. The largest portion of the data variance is between 60 and 100 with the responses for June (X) being contained between 100 and 140. The SB versus GS projection for the model generated data displays a pronounced "U-shape". The pattern is less distinguishable in the field data. This response, with the June data extending to the right, may indicate that there may be some confusion between yellow stuff and soil brightness. This might further indicate that the selection of the R_1 vector is not truly aligned with the actual soil brightness dimension of this data.

TABLE 14
CALCULATED LANDSAT COUNTS FOR FINNEY COUNTY FIELD DATA
(Transformed)

Date	Plot	SB	Band		
			GS	YS	NS
Mar	1	107	46	26	29
		95	42	27	31
		86	41	31	32
		88	42	30	31
		97	42	26	31
	2	103	36	28	31
		100	40	29	31
		97	39	30	30
		112	38	26	31
	3	98	37	27	31
		85	39	29	31
		88	38	28	32
		84	37	28	33
		103	40	27	31
	4	86	45	24	33
		74	44	28	32
		75	45	28	31
		78	47	28	32
		87	46	26	32
Apr	1	79	63	28	32
		72	54	29	37
		80	62	28	33
		79	61	28	31
	2	117	46	27	29
		116	47	26	31
		116	47	29	30
		79	50	28	33
	3	79	47	28	34
		85	43	33	35
		83	48	28	32
		77	55	28	31
		80	60	27	31
	4	80	60	28	32
		82	62	27	30
		105	76	27	32
		99	69	28	36
May	1	93	63	27	30
		96	59	29	36
		111	65	25	31
		103	57	27	32
		111	57	26	31
	2	107	55	26	31
		99	63	26	33
		94	62	27	34
		93	55	27	33
	3	89	57	28	31
		78	61	29	35
		81	62	28	33
		84	58	27	32
	4	85	59	28	32

TABLE 14 (Cont.)

Date	Plot	SB	GS	Band	YS	NS
Jun	1	108	45	21	32	
		100	45	29	32	
		105	43	29	32	
		98	46	27	30	
		123	50	28	31	
	2	120	48	28	30	
		121	47	27	31	
		122	52	29	31	
	3	104	44	28	32	
		108	45	27	32	
		107	41	27	33	
		105	46	26	31	
		92	49	28	32	
4	4	96	49	28	31	
		96	49	27	31	
	5	100	55	27	30	

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(Axis units: 20.-130. Transformed LANDSAT Counts)

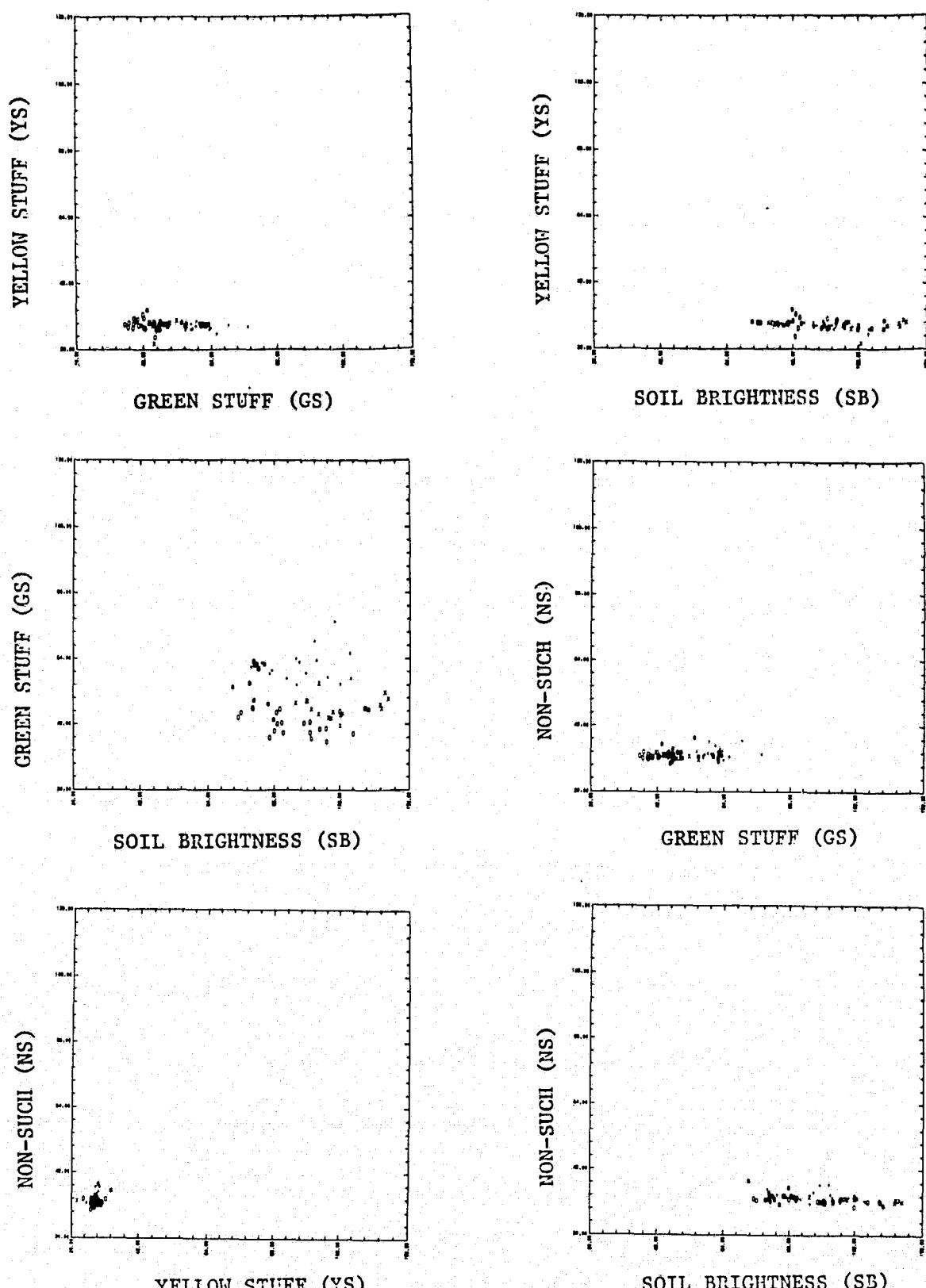


FIGURE 29. Scatter Plots of Calculated Field LANDSAT Counts (Transformed)
(0=March, \$=April, .=May, X=June)

TABLE 15
MODEL GENERATED LANDSAT COUNTS
(Transformed)

Date	LAI	SOIL	SB	Bands		
				GS	YS	NS
Mar	1	1	87	41	30	32
		2	94	41	30	32
		3	103	46	30	32
	2	1	83	45	30	32
		2	94	48	30	32
		3	101	48	30	32
	3	1	77	54	29	32
		2	82	55	30	32
		3	83	56	30	32
Apr	1	1	84	52	28	33
		2	86	53	29	33
		3	88	57	29	33
	2	1	82	57	28	33
		2	87	61	28	33
		3	86	60	28	33
	3	1	85	61	28	33
		2	84	61	28	33
		3	88	63	28	33
May	1	1	88	63	26	28
		2	89	62	26	29
		3	94	67	26	28
	2	1	91	69	25	27
		2	91	69	25	27
		3	95	70	26	27
	3	1	91	70	25	27
		2	94	72	25	27
		3	95	73	25	27
Jun	1	1	107	50	28	29
		2	113	52	29	29
		3	119	53	29	29
	2	1	114	56	28	27
		2	115	56	28	28
		3	112	57	28	28
	3	1	119	58	28	27
		2	123	60	28	27
		3	121	60	28	27

(Axis units: 200.-130. Transformed LANDSAT Counts)

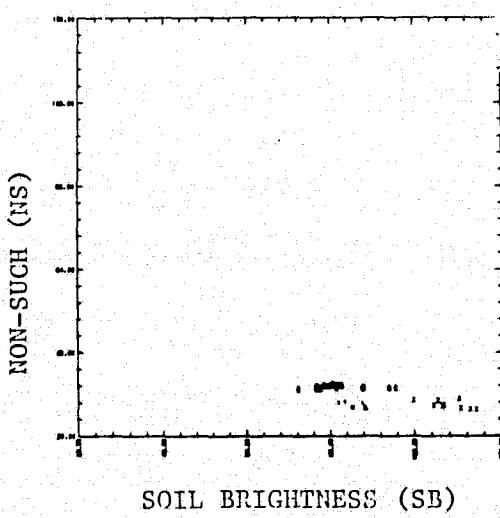
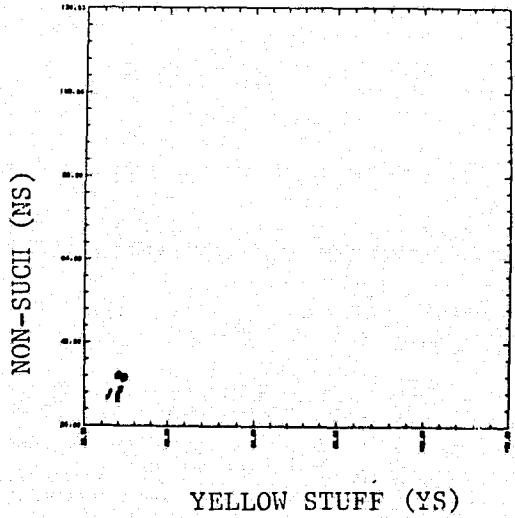
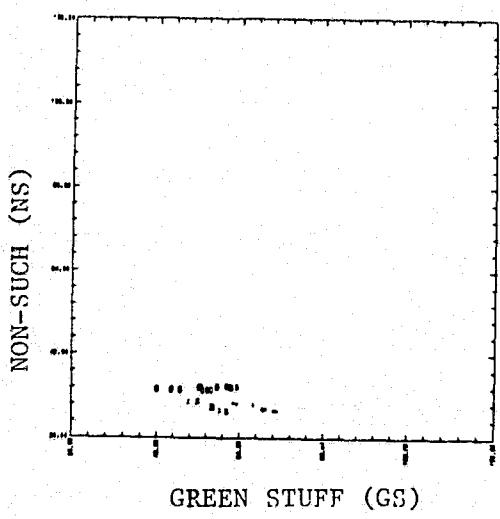
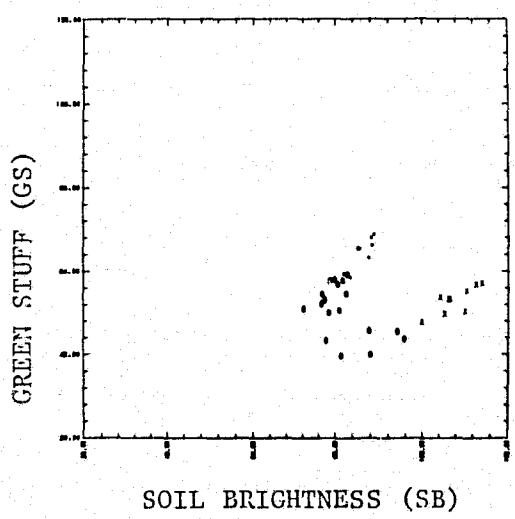
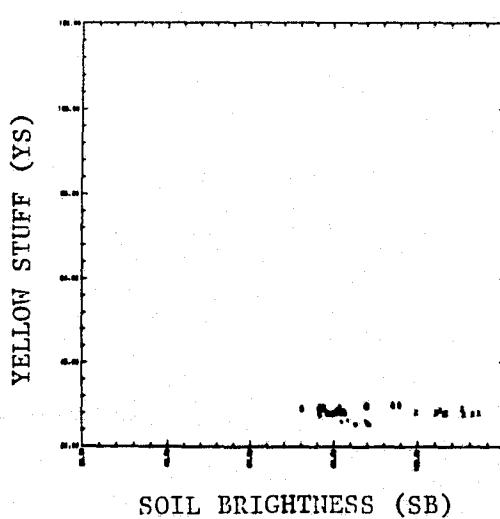
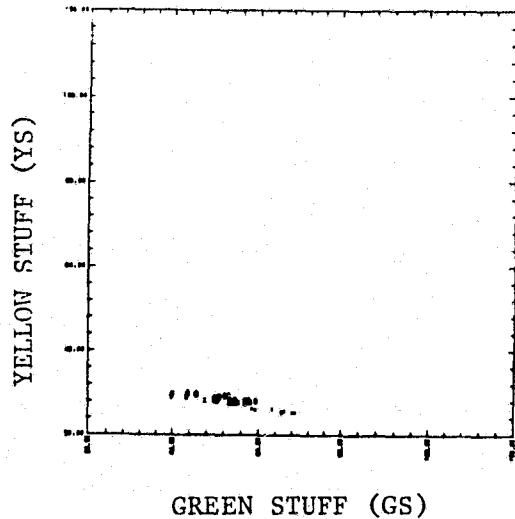


FIGURE 30. Scatter Plots of Model Generated LANDSAT Counts (Transformed)
(0=March, \$=April, .=May, X=June)

5.4 Discussion

The effect of the transformation on the original LANDSAT counts data is to increase the apparent size of the tasselled cap by changing the four-space perspective so as to view the cap directly from the side. The data structure is more easily conceptualized from the orthogonal plane of projections in this transformed space. The dynamics of the data becomes more apparent and the physical determinants of the temporal trajectory can be isolated.

Of particular interest to this research is the dimension of soil brightness (SB). As noted earlier the influence of soil brightness is shown as the data spread along the SB axis in the transformed space. Detailed review of the model data displayed in Figure 30 reveals a general increasing response along the soil brightness axis for the simulated increases in scene soil reflectance. This is particularly apparent for the March data (0). In general, it can be stated that increases in soil brightness within a phenological stage results in increased SB axis response. However, the comparison of responses at different phenological stages does not afford a relative ranking of scene soil brightness. This is particularly apparent in the differences between the June model data (X in Figure 30) which were generated using the same three soil reflectance levels as those for April (\$). Consideration of a single field's relative response along the SB axis for each phenological stage should afford insight as to its soil reflectance. This information is useful in developing training set statistics and their signature extension. The relative response of individual fields in the emergent or tillering stages would be of particular value in the early categorization of wheat response over a broad area.

In addition to the use of the transformed data for field statistics and extensions, image display of the SB band isolated soil brightness variability in the scene. Similar displays of the green stuff and yellow stuff bands show relative field variation in these components. Concurrent interpretation of the individual images should greatly assist in the field categorization and the review of classification. Kauth (1976b) suggests other potential uses of the transformed data which include feature selection and corrections for environmental factors such as sun angle and atmospheric dynamics.

Two important contributions of this research with respect to the tasseled cap concept are apparent. First it identifies an additional data set for wheat canopy reflectance derived from actual field measurements which displays the tasseled cap structure. This data set is especially applicable in analyzing the transformed space because of the accompanying detailed record of scene variables corresponding to individual canopy reflectances. Secondly, the model generated data set is particularly valuable in analyzing the soil brightness dimensions of the derived feature space, since this variable was varied in a known and controlled manner.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the research reported in this paper can be categorized into three types: field data base, model simulations for soil effects, and data transformations to isolate soil effects. Section 2.0 discussed the collection procedures used in the field measurements and presented the data in a series of graphs and tables. The results of the model simulation were presented in Section 3.0, while Section 4.0 benchmarked these results with those of the field collected data and another canopy model. Section 5.0 discussed the temporal trajectory associated with both the model and field data and identified a linear transformation which can be used to isolate soil effects.

The field data set presented is particularly useful as it expands the detailed data base collected in the 1974-75 field season. The field selected for study during the recent field season was drastically different in management practices. These differences proved valuable for the evaluation of the model fidelity under diverse conditions and provided insight into the magnitude of variance between fields in the same general vicinity. The use of sacred plots for periodic radiometric measurements of the canopy afforded a strong data set to illustrate temporal influences.

General agreement among the SRVC, the ERIM model and the field data was noted. The simulated data for June, representing the ripe phenological stage, recorded the largest disagreement between the three data sources. The soil effect simulations showed that the soil component of scene reflectance was generally most influencial in the March and June periods. In addition, increases in canopy density at any phenological stage tended to

limit soil effects. In the two dimensional feature space (Bands 5 vs 6) the temporal trajectories of denser plant populations portrayed a more distinct triangular shape, and were shifted upward toward the left.

The investigation of a linear transformation to enhance soil effects demonstrated the "tasseled cap" structural form in both the field and model data. The soil brightness axis of the derived feature space expresses relative differences in soil brightness within a given phenological stage. Relative ranking along this axis for responses in different phenological stages does not appear appropriate. Further research is necessary to confirm the applicability of this approach to signature extension problems between diverse regions. The transformed data, however, should have significant influence on training set selection and interpretation of classification results.

It is recommended that analysis and further interpretation of the "green stuff" and "yellow stuff" transformed axes be performed. Two complete years of measurements of canopy reflectance and concurrent constituent optical properties now are available. A modeling effort to simulate different levels of constituent reflectances would reinforce these data.

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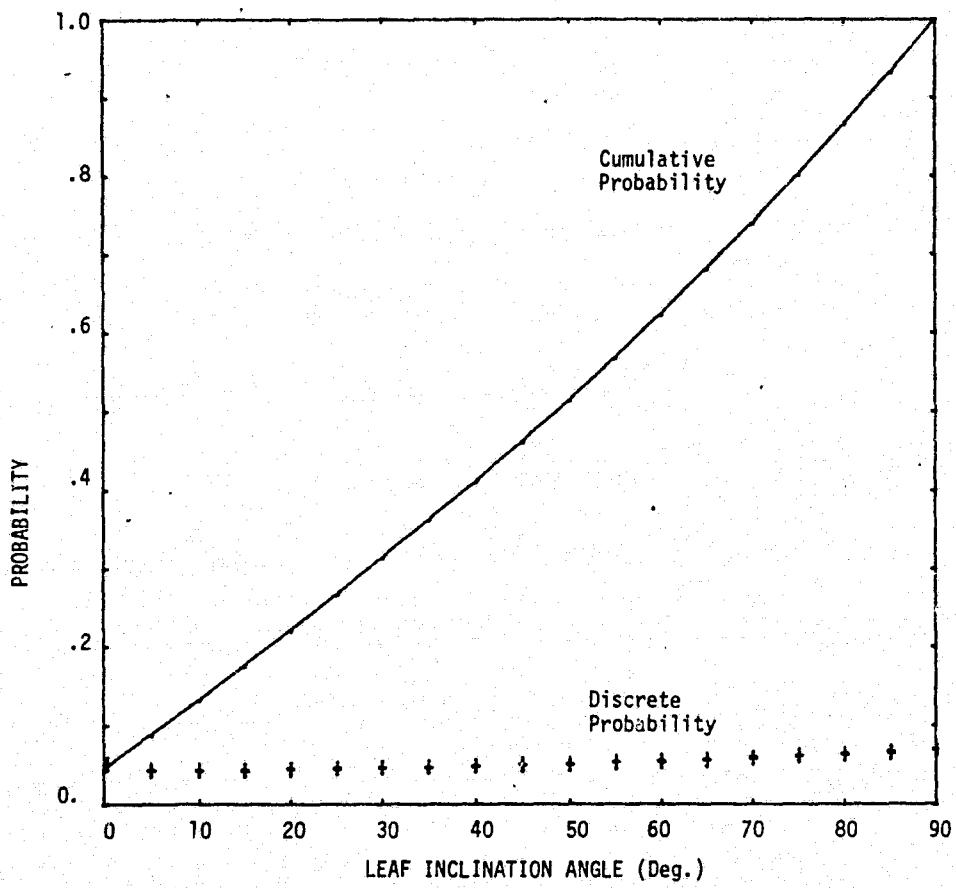
APPENDIX A: FIELD DATA PRESENTATION (1975-1976)

- A. Tillerling : March 13, 1976
- B. Booting : April 17, 1976
- C. Headed : May 16, 1976
- D. Ripening : June 13, 1976

FIELD DATA SET PRESENTATION

A.	MARCH 13, 1976	TILLERING STAGE	FIELD 107
Crop Type:	Eagle Wheat	Weeds:	0%
Height:	7-10 cm	Soil:	Dry
Chlorotic:	0%	Wind:	15-20 mph W-SW
		PLOT 1	PLOT 2
		PLOT 3	PLOT 4
Vegetative Area Index	0.30	0.11	0.15
Live Leaves	0.19	0.07	0.10
Dead Leaves	0.06	0.03	0.02
Live Stems	0.05	0.01	0.03
Dead Stems	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seed Heads	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dry Weight	10.4 gm	3.6	4.6
Live Leaves	5.6	2.0	2.8
Dead Leaves	2.2	1.1	0.6
Live Stems	2.6	0.5	1.2
Dead Stems	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seed Heads	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Plants (10" row)	7	5	7
Number of Tillers (10" row)	60	23	30
Live	60	23	30
Dead	0	0	0
Average Tillers/Plant	9.0	4.2	6.8
Live	9.0	4.2	6.8
Dead	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Vegetation Area/Plant	39.90	15.79	21.44
Green Leaves	25.85	8.54	15.48
Yellow Leaves	0.38	0.69	0.00
Dead Leaves	7.32	4.15	2.84
Live Stems	6.35	2.41	3.12
Dead Stems	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seed Heads	0.00	0.00	0.00
Soil Moisture			
0-1 in.	--	8.0	7.1
1-6 in.	--	19.1	17.6
6-18 in.	--	22.3	20.7
18-22 in.	--	20.9	18.2

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ANGLE (DEG)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
	80	85	90					
P(X)	.044	.044	.044	.044	.045	.046	.047	.048
	.049	.051	.052	.054	.055	.057	.059	.062
	.064	.067	.070					

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DATE	TT/F	CROP AND LOCATION	PILOT NUMBER	ORIENTATION	REFLECTANCE =	BAND1	BAND2	BAND3	BAND4
031476	0920	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.130	.148	.348	.321	
031476	0421	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.063	.167	.250	.350	
031476	0422	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.267	.235	.375	.400	
031476	0923	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.200	.198	.286	.294	
031376	1251	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.142	.157	.253	.304	
031376	1252	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.133	.154	.249	.280	
031376	1330	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.078	.135	.214	.294	
031376	1340	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.104	.142	.209	.279	
031376	1455	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.107	.132	.214	.277	
031376	1457	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.091	.140	.231	.277	
031376	1459	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.145	.156	.259	.297	
031376	1534	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.450	.166	.259	.311	
031376	1253	WHEAT CSII	DIF P	PERCENT	.089	.066	.060	.071	
031476	0926	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.417	.300	.320	.276	
031376	1341	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.104	.090	.073	.076	
031376	1449	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.137	.149	.150	.160	
031376	1342	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL	.113	.161	.218	.271	
031376	0625	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL	.174	.154	.211	.227	
031376	1254	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL	.120	.150	.207	.241	
031376	1430	WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GREEN	.034	.027	.323	.455	
031376	1430	WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GREEN	.000	*.000	.265	.392	
031476	0931	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW	.182	.333	.227	.240	
031476	0932	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW	.143	.313	.214	.250	
031476	0934	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.313	.323	.250	.225	
031376	1304	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW	.190	.223	.274	.296	
031376	1305	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW	.142	.192	.233	.278	
031376	1348	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW	.128	.185	.252	.309	
031376	1349	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW	.142	.193	.262	.301	
031 -76	1350	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW	.156	.193	.271	.300	
031376	1501	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW	.121	.176	.244	.275	
031376	1502	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW	.144	.189	.250	.283	
031376	1540	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW	.195	.224	.340	.330	
031376	1541	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW	.189	.224	.294	.325	
031476	0934	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.313	.323	.250	.225	
031376	1306	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.108	.089	.076	.068	
031376	1251	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCENT	.120	.105	.086	.100	
031376	1542	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCFNT	.176	.134	.124	.107	
031376	1352	WHEAT CSII	107.2	SOIL	.147	.189	.243	.268	
031376	0035	WHEAT CSII	107.2	SOIL	.188	.258	.281	.325	
031376	1308	WHEAT CSII	107.2	SOIL	.159	.192	.269	.278	
031476	0940	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW	.133	.188	.250	.278	
031476	0941	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW	.172	.176	.233	.243	
031476	0943	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.444	.364	.370	.332	
031376	1315	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW	.105	.141	.199	.246	
031376	1316	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW	.100	.131	.208	.249	
031376	1357	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW	.114	.148	.215	.260	
031376	1358	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW	.124	.144	.206	.253	
031376	1506	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW	.099	.136	.167	.245	
031376	1507	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW	.116	.136	.206	.230	
031376	1547	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW	.152	.191	.267	.319	
031376	1448	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW	.166	.191	.274	.303	
031376	1401	WHEAT CSII	107.3	SOTL	.143	.189	.225	.267	
031376	0942	WHEAT CSII	107.3	SOTL	.185	.182	.259	.273	
031376	1320	WHEAT CSII	107.3	SOTL	.122	.179	.226	.253	
031376	1319	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCENT	.096	.076	.068	.070	
031376	1400	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCENT	.124	.115	.105	.110	
031376	1549	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCFNT	.185	.144	.130	.110	
031376	0046	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW	.107	.086	.222	.294	
031476	0048	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW	.143	.118	.231	.294	
031476	0350	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.357	.294	.260	.118	
031376	1321	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW	.062	.074	.192	.241	
031376	1222	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW	.066	.077	.164	.234	
031376	1405	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW	.061	.070	.201	.251	
031376	1406	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW	.065	.077	.177	.234	

031276	1411	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW	.065	.082	.217	.277
031276	1513	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW	.081	.692	.199	.277
031276	1554	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW	.106	.111	.236	.309
031276	1555	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW	.113	.111	.236	.309
031276	1408	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL	.084	.100	.134	.149
031276	0040	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL	.167	.172	.217	.233
031276	1320	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL	.088	.116	.146	.184
031276	1327	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.106	.088	.068	.078
031276	1407	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.126	.118	.100	.105
031276	1556	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT	.185	.142	.128	.117

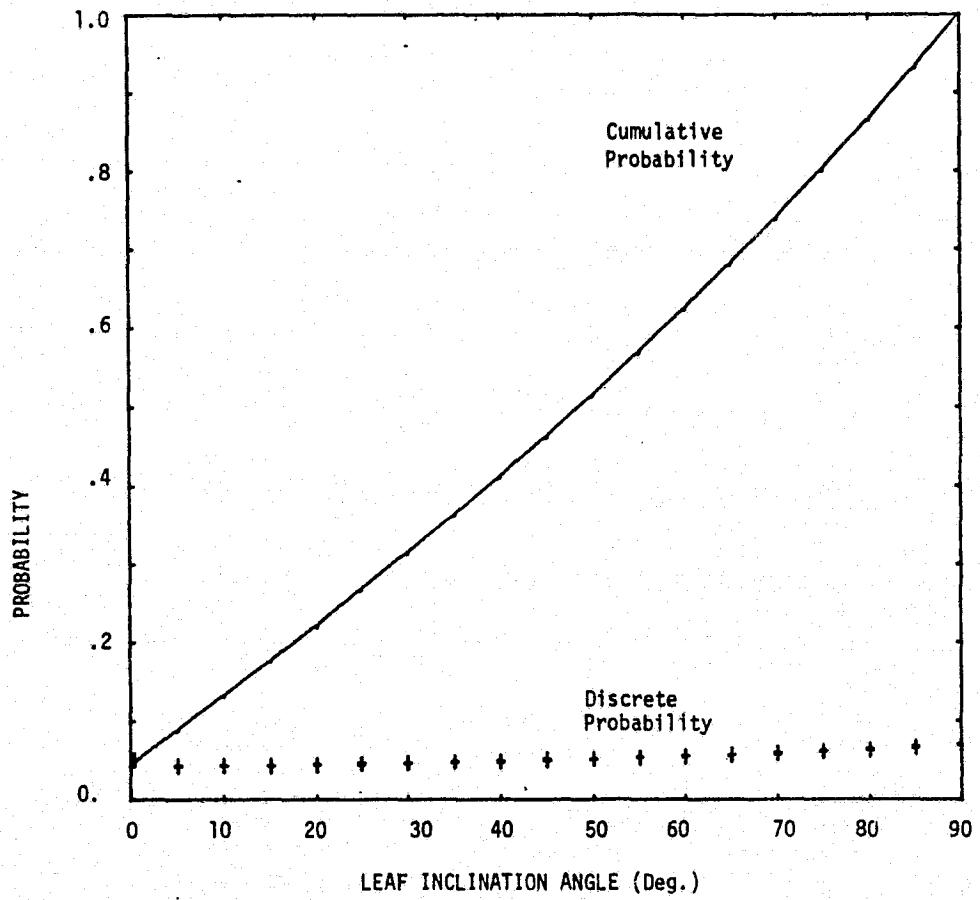
B. APRIL 17, 1976

BOOTING STAGE

FIELD 107

Crop Type:	Eagle Wheat	Weeds:	0%
Height:	30-35 cm	Soil:	Wet
Chlorotic:	0%	Wind:	10-15 mph SW
		PLOT 1	PLOT 2
Vegetative Area Index	1.76	0.30	0.87
Live Leaves	1.16	0.21	0.64
Dead Leaves	0.13	0.05	0.09
Live Stems	0.47	0.04	0.14
Dead Stems	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seed Heads	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dry Weight	79.5 gm	12.4	33.4
Live Leaves	33.9	5.9	17.0
Dead Leaves	9.0	3.5	5.7
Live Stems	36.6	3.0	10.7
Dead Stems	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seed Heads	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Plants (10" row)	9	1	1
Number of Tillers (10" row)	89	6	17
Live	89	6	17
Dead	0	0	0
Average Tillers/Plant	10.4	5.6	8.0
Live	10.4	5.6	8.0
Dead	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Vegetation Area/Plant	192.21	136.52	100.39
Green Leaves	144.11	88.62	70.69
Yellow Leaves	9.23	15.84	3.46
Dead Leaves	5.78	1.85	11.10
Live Stems	33.09	30.21	15.14
Dead Stems	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seed Heads	0.00	0.00	0.00
Soil Moisture			
0-1 in.	--	16.0	13.5
1-6 in.	--	25.0	24.1
6-18 in.	--	21.9	21.6
18-22 in.	--	18.9	17.3

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OF THE STATE

DATE	TIME	CROP AND LOCATION	PLOT NUMBER	ORIENTATION	REFLECTANCE =	BAND1	BAND2	BAND3	BAND4
041476	1043	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.052	.053	.227	.316
041476	1044	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.043	.048	.214	.301
041476	1046	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL		.051	.176	.205	.245
041476	1045	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFPCENT		.095	.062	.068	.071
041476	1135	WHFAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.058	.043	.250	.035
041476	1135	WHFAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.046	.034	.246	.343
041476	1138	WHFAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.053	.039	.258	.278
041476	1140	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.045	.039	.236	.338
041476	1136	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFPCENT		.104	.077	.074	.083
041476	1211	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.052	.040	.252	.384
041476	1213	WHFAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.045	.040	.237	.346
041476	1214	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.052	.041	.256	.350
041476	1215	WHFAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.048	.041	.238	.345
041476	1214	WHFAT CSII	DIF	PFPCENT		.159	.145	.141	.145
041476	1214	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL		.162	.212	.231	.295
041476	1243	WHFAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.053	.039	.231	.427
041476	1342	WHFAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.049	.039	.257	.351
041476	1245	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.056	.042	.268	.377
041476	1345	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.048	.042	.248	.343
041476	1343	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFPCENT		.139	.117	.116	.126
041476	1364	WHFAT CSII	107.4	SOIL		.167	.176	.248	.262
041476	1034	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.067	.070	.186	.284
041476	1035	WHFAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.063	.067	.217	.302
041476	1036	WHEAT CSII	107.3	DIF	PERCENT	.167	.232	.283	.344
041476	1123	WHFAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.097	.061	.066	.067
041476	1125	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.073	.077	.198	.282
041476	1126	WHFAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.069	.014	.204	.279
041476	1121	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.073	.083	.192	.275
041476	1125	WHEAT CSII	107.3	DIF	PFPCENT	.070	.075	.167	.294
041476	1205	WHFAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.108	.086	.094	.104
041476	1205	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.075	.126	.179	.296
041476	1207	WHFAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.068	.122	.194	.315
041476	1207	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.075	.126	.190	.318
041476	1206	WHFAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.075	.130	.201	.321
041476	1207	WHFAT CSII	107.3	SOIL		.167	.197	.192	.145
041476	1329	WHFAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.073	.143	.136	.213
041476	1330	WHFAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.092	.104	.222	.323
041476	1333	WHFAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.069	.033	.206	.295
041476	1333	WHFAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.088	.089	.218	.281
041476	1330	WHFAT CSII	DIF	PFPCNT		.069	.080	.206	.288
041476	1332	WHFAT CSII	107.3	SOIL		.119	.098	.095	.103
041476	1021	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.223	.278	.346	.394
041476	1022	WHFAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.165	.202	.050	.368
041476	1025	WHEAT CSII	107.2	SOIL		.162	.202	.312	.364
041476	1024	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCENT		.227	.279	.349	.393
041476	1114	WHFAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.122	.073	.073	.075
041476	1114	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.171	.211	.345	.386
041476	1120	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.175	.205	.318	.380
041476	1120	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.172	.211	.324	.356
041476	1115	WHFAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.169	.202	.324	.347
041476	1158	WHFAT CSII	107.2	PERCENT		.145	.128	.132	.140
041476	1200	WHFAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.174	.186	.318	.387
041476	1200	WHFAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.178	.184	.326	.381
041476	1159	WHFAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.173	.214	.316	.383
041476	1159	WHFAT CSII	DIF	PFACENT		.177	.208	.323	.375
041476	1301	WHEAT CSII	107.2	SOIL		.130	.107	.099	.103
041476	1301	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.235	.280	.354	.395
041476	1304	WHFAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.127	.212	.318	.389
041476	1304	WHFAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.172	.206	.325	.383
041476	1303	WHFAT CSII	DIF	PFRCNT		.173	.204	.323	.394
041476	1303	WHFAT CSII	107.2	SOIL		.173	.204	.327	.378
041476	1312	WHFAT CSII	107.2	GREEN 1		.109	.084	.084	.092
						.244	.305	.359	.403
						.076	.054	.313	.540

041-74	1475	WHEAT CSII	107.?	GREEN ?	.080	.070	.748	.526
041-74	1221	WHEAT CSII	107.?	GREEN 1	.415	.384	.652	.722
041-74	1001	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.038	.023	.260	.375
041-74	1107	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.044	.035	.184	.364
041-74	1003	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.042	.030	.246	.360
041-74	1107	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.040	.024	.172	.336
041-74	1007	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOTL	.104	.129	.165	.199
041-74	1005	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT	.104	.068	.080	.078
041-74	1108	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT	.096	.058	.049	.076
041-74	1147	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.051	.037	.273	.381
041-74	1220	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.046	.034	.262	.362
041-74	1148	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.043	.032	.231	.323
041-74	1227	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.046	.031	.230	.325
041-74	1154	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.046	.036	.260	.345
041-74	1227	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.046	.031	.267	.379
041-74	1155	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.041	.030	.224	.319
041-74	1228	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.036	.028	.237	.333
041-74	1149	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT	.123	.111	.114	.128
041-74	1222	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT	.146	.126	.131	.141
041-74	1154	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL	.094	.107	.189	.190
041-74	1222	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL	.096	.115	.157	.184

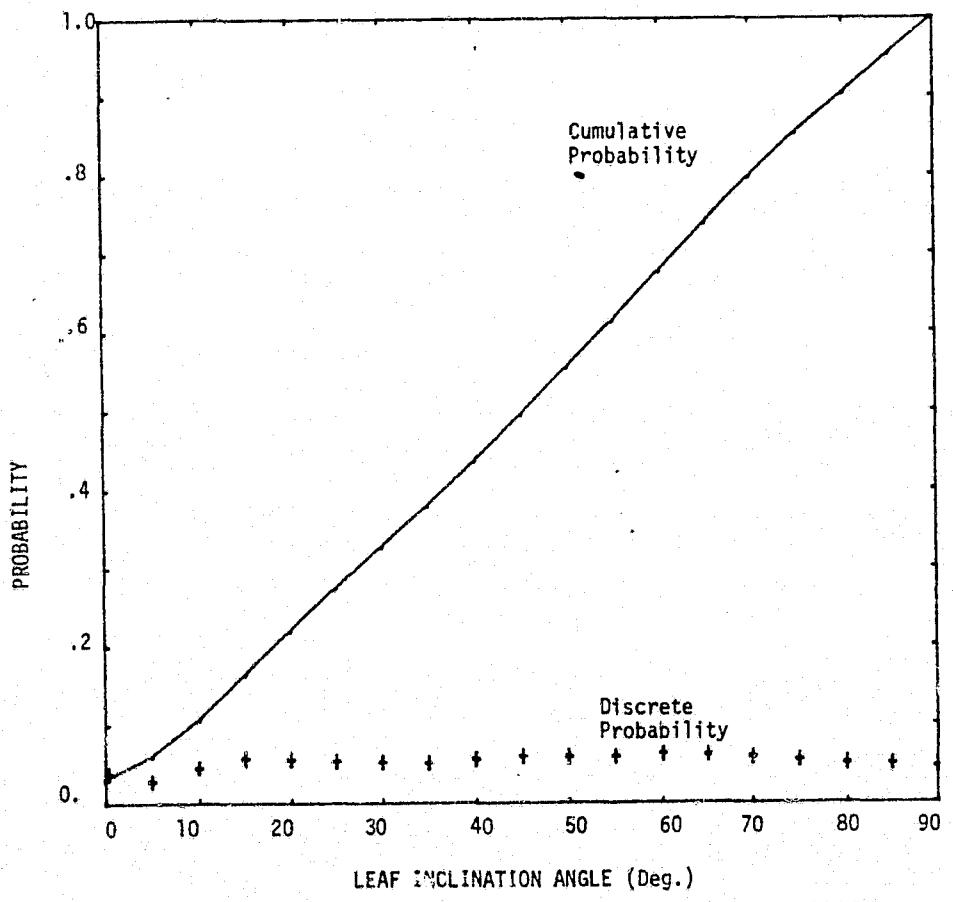
C. MAY 16, 1976

HEADED

FIELD 107

Crop Type:	Eagle Wheat	Weeds:	--
Height:	74-79 cm	Soil:	--
Chlorotic:	0%	Wind:	--
		PLOT 1	PLOT 2
		PLOT 3	PLOT 4
Vegetative Area Index	3.50	--	--
Live Leaves	1.38	0.78	0.90
Dead Leaves	0.41	--	0.07
Live Stems	1.54	0.45	1.01
Dead Stems	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seed Heads	0.17	--	--
Dry Weight	313.4 gm	--	--
Live Leaves	58.6	37.1	43.6
Dead Leaves	26.8	--	5.3
Live Stems	206.8	62.2	135.1
Dead Stems	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seed Heads	21.2	--	--
Number of Plants (10" row)	6	3	3
Number of Tillers (10" row)	56	13	21
Live	--	--	--
Dead	--	--	--
Average Tillers/Plant	4.2	5.0	5.8
Live	4.2	5.0	5.8
Dead	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Vegetation Area/Plant	154.93	150.46	183.78
Green Leaves	58.24	93.43	65.97
Yellow Leaves	18.55	20.73	19.66
Dead Leaves	12.51	3.75	3.10
Live Stems	59.10	32.55	89.42
Dead Stems	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seed Heads	6.53	0.00	5.63
Soil Moisture			
0-1 in.	--	4.1	4.1
1-6 in.	--	20.8	14.0
6-18 in.	--	25.1	17.6
18-22 in.	--	18.9	14.9
			23.9

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ANGLE (DEG)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
P(X)	.031	.029	.046	.058	.056	.054	.053	.052	.056	.060	.059	.059	.063	.062	.059	.055
	.056	.060	.059	.059	.063	.062	.059	.055								
	.051	.050	.046													

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C.2

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A.11

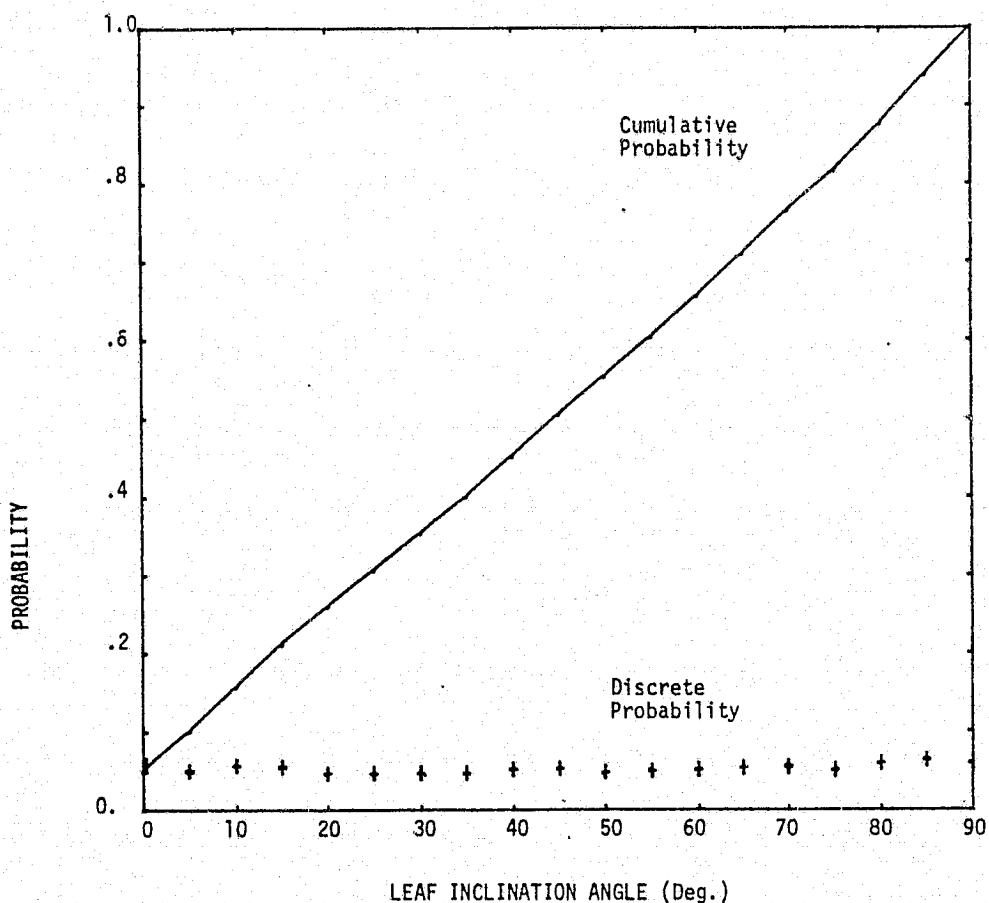
DATE	TIME	CROP AND LOCATION	PLOT NUMBER	ORIENTATION	REFLECTANCE =	BAND1	BAND2	BAND3	BAND4
051774	1005	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.034	.027	.224	.359
051774	1009	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL		.186	.223	.264	.316
051774	1004	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.034	.027	.190	.346
051774	1009	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.107	.080	.075	.042
051774	1106	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.041	.032	.210	.361
051774	1107	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.041	.032	.243	.343
051774	1109	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL		.210	.238	.308	.346
051774	1107	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.105	.078	.007	.075
051774	1307	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.059	.049	.227	.339
051774	1407	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.048	.052	.225	.316
051774	1309	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.051	.049	.223	.319
051774	1408	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.052	.049	.236	.360
051774	1311	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.088	.066	.073	.070
051774	1410	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.100	.075	.070	.074
051774	1055	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.098	.101	.265	.410
051774	1058	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.079	.080	.245	.412
051774	1056	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.086	.063	.302	.415
051774	1059	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.069	.057	.278	.390
051774	1056	WHEAT CSII	107.3	SOIL		.202	.245	.340	.396
051774	1100	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.199	.255	.330	.390
051774	1220	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.129	.096	.086	.094
051774	1258	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.102	.067	.080	.109
051774	1321	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.072	.090	.213	.318
051774	1359	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.057	.075	.224	.307
051774	1321	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.094	.084	.262	.366
051774	1321	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.075	.070	.254	0.000
051774	1400	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.090	.067	.067	.080
051774	1054	WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GREEN		.093	.070	.067	.074
051774	1054	WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GREEN		.088	.053	.398	.581
051774	1044	WHEAT CSII	TRANS	YELLOW		.065	.038	.364	.512
051774	1051	WHEAT CSII	107.2	DEAD		.000	.348	.520	.546
051774	1045	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.084	.141	.325	.274
051774	1052	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.132	.118	.331	.441
051774	1047	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.109	.119	.264	.359
051774	1054	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.107	.094	.331	.441
051774	1046	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	SOIL		.104	.100	.298	.370
051774	1049	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.239	.291	.376	.426
051774	1300	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.232	.298	.356	.400
051774	1350	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.126	.094	.043	.088
051774	1301	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.104	.074	.082	.089
051774	1251	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.130	.155	.306	.392
051774	1303	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	SOIL		.129	.144	.285	.371
051774	1352	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.123	.115	.306	.390
051774	1305	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.115	.113	.292	.374
051774	1405	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.087	.069	.072	.081
051774	1036	WHEAT CSII	107.2	SOIL		.100	.076	.071	.077
051774	1044	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW		.227	.289	.358	.404
051774	1076	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW		.240	.299	.371	.417
051774	1045	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW		.081	.074	.305	.530
051774	1038	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL		.075	.082	.241	.577
051774	1047	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL		.081	.058	.384	.480
051774	1037	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL		.080	.047	.342	.400
051774	1046	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.135	.169	.365	.335
051774	1245	WHEAT CSII	107.1	PERCENT		.151	.148	.286	.362
051774	1344	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW		.122	.085	.090	.115
051774	1247	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW		.085	.063	.080	.100
051774	1245	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW		.073	.084	.233	.420
051774	1247	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW		.079	.101	.237	.391
051774	1245	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW		.062	.035	.312	.307
051774	1050	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW		.083	.079	.263	.441
051774	1346	WHEAT CSII	DIFF	PERCENT		.073	.055	.074	.102
051774	1247	WHEAT CSII	107.1	PERCENT		.090	.065	.081	.095
051774	1251	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL		.151	.186	.274	.330
						.143	.188	.254	.324

D. JUNE 13, 1976

RIPENING

FIELD 107

Crop Type:	Eagle Wheat	Weeds:	5-10%
Height:	65-70 cm	Soil:	Dry
Chlorotic:	24%	Wind:	W
		PLOT 1	PLOT 2
Vegetative Area Index		--	--
Live Leaves	0.00	--	0.00
Dead Leaves	0.89	0.34	0.57
Live Stems	0.88	0.48	--
Dead Stems	--	--	--
Seed Heads	--	--	--
Dry Weight	232.6 gm	--	205.1
Live Leaves	0.0	--	0.0
Dead Leaves	38.7	15.7	25.4
Live Stems	96.1	54.5	72.6
Dead Stems	2.7	0.1	2.6
Seed Heads	95.1	54.0	104.5
Number of Plants (10" row)	--	--	--
Number of Tillers (10" row)	25	8	21
Live	--	2	--
Dead	--	6	--
Average Tillers/Plant	9.0	4.6	7.4
Live	8.0	4.4	5.2
Dead	1.0	0.2	2.2
Average Vegetation Area/Plant	--	--	--
Green Leaves	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yellow Leaves	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dead Leaves	95.87	38.87	42.51
Live Stems	123.36	68.25	67.44
Dead Stems	2.28	0.23	4.97
Seed Heads	--	--	--
Soil Moisture			
0-1 in.	--	1.4	0.7
1-6 in.	--	10.0	7.5
6-18 in.	--	13.5	11.0
18-22 in.	--	11.0	10.5
			1.6
			13.7
			15.0
			16.5



LEAF INCLINATION ANGLE (Deg.)								
ANGLE (DEG)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	
80	85	90						
P(X)	.050	.050	.057	.055	.047	.047	.047	.047
	.052	.053	.048	.050	.052	.054	.055	.051
	.060	.064	.060					

LEAF ANGLE DISTRIBUTION
FOR JUNE 13, 1976

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DATE	TIME	CROP AND LOCATION	PLOT NUMBER	ORIENTATION	REFLECTANCE =	BAND1	BAND2	BAND3	BAND4
061276	1145	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.064	.105	.180	.323
061276	1146	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.040	.053	.217	.286
061276	1147	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.104	.137	.230	.277
061276	1148	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.072	.048	.057	.068
061276	1248	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.090	.125	.240	.350
061276	1247	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.086	.096	.259	.260
061276	1247	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.093	.105	.213	.251
061276	1249	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.086	.108	.213	.294
061276	1250	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.071	.050	.061	.071
061276	1341	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.102	.118	.258	.291
061276	1242	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.084	.107	.206	.257
061276	1343	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ORW		.087	.098	.176	.266
061276	1344	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ORW		.098	.112	.236	.314
061276	1345	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.069	.046	.052	.067
061276	1141	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL		.161	.194	.238	.283
061276	1801	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.096	.130	.250	.390
061276	1802	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ORW		.072	.108	.242	.259
061276	1803	WHEAT CSII	107.4	OFF ROW		.128	.105	.359	.310
061276	1803	WHEAT CSII	107.4	ON ROW		.072	.111	.195	.368
061276	1804	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.112	.074	.078	.092
061276	1251	WHEAT CSII	107.4	SOIL		.164	.192	.240	.277
061276		WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GPFEN1		.053	.032	.383	.555
061276		WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GREEN?		.147	.141	.428	.513
061276		WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GREEN3		.248	.247	.508	.561
061276		WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GREEN4		.256	.322	.493	.549
061276		WHEAT CSII	TRANS	GREEN5		.138	.249	.373	.427
061276	1126	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.116	.144	.245	.300
061276	1127	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.108	.148	.224	.284
061276	1128	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.116	.164	.215	.290
061276	1129	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.116	.138	.249	.287
061276	1130	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.079	.054	.059	.066
061276	1237	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.152	.152	.293	.330
061276	1236	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.114	.144	.268	.270
061276	1238	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.121	.167	.239	.301
061276	1239	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.121	.161	.251	.328
061276	1240	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.072	.056	.058	.070
061276	1330	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.135	.160	.207	.296
061276	1331	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.127	.160	.222	.271
061276	1332	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.130	.165	.237	.291
061276	1333	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.142	.174	.270	.319
061276	1334	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.069	.054	.063	.072
061276	1331	WHEAT CSII	107.3	SOIL		.149	.190	.245	.293
061276	1854	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.117	.164	.229	.330
061276	1853	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF ROW		.146	.147	.271	.298
061276	1854	WHEAT CSII	107.3	OFF POW		.117	.136	.236	.287
061276	1855	WHEAT CSII	107.3	ON ROW		.117	.124	.243	.282
061276	1856	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.102	.073	.079	.090
061276	1240	WHEAT CSII	107.3	SOIL		.167	.202	.266	.310
061276	1025	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.141	.188	.314	.397
061276	1024	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.157	.188	.320	.366
061276	1025	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.172	.224	.314	.397
061276	1028	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCFNT		.096	.060	.062	.066
061276	1227	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.149	.180	.298	.362
061276	1226	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.156	.218	.298	.367
061276	1229	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.130	.177	.257	.324
061276	1228	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.156	.171	.333	.373
061276	1231	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCENT		.071	.050	.054	.061
061276	1321	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.171	.181	.340	.380
061276	1322	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.164	.221	.302	.374
061276	1323	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.142	.186	.250	.310
061276	1323	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW		.145	.166	.294	.349
061276	1325	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PERCENT		.069	.052	.060	.072
061276	1329	WHEAT CSII	107.2	SOIL		.167	.192	.299	.354
061276	1743	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW		.129	.174	.286	.399

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061274	1742	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW	.164	.197	.321	.367
061274	1745	WHEAT CSII	107.2	OFF ROW	.143	.143	.300	.362
061274	1743	WHEAT CSII	107.2	ON ROW	.129	.197	.343	.463
061274	1746	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCFNT	.114	.079	.079	.090
061274	1222	WHEAT CSII	107.2	SOIL	.143	.245	.326	.367
061274	0945	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.155	.154	.261	.333
061274	0947	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.155	.130	.237	.267
061274	0945	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL	.207	.182	.249	.302
061274	0948	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCFNT	.147	.075	.071	.076
061274	1211	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.118	.137	.275	.328
061274	1212	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.107	.146	.208	.284
061274	1214	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.084	.119	.196	.246
061274	1215	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.103	.149	.227	.299
061274	1216	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCFNT	.073	.054	.055	.062
061274	1311	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.127	.160	.259	.319
061274	1212	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.116	.157	.201	.277
061274	1214	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.102	.134	.226	.275
061274	1315	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.120	.160	.248	.300
061274	1316	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCFNT	.073	.057	.066	.067
061274	0955	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL	.198	.182	.225	.271
061274	1730	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.106	.197	.232	.240
061274	1731	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.113	.126	.220	.244
061274	1722	WHEAT CSII	107.1	OFF ROW	.088	.117	.238	.271
061274	1733	WHEAT CSII	107.1	ON ROW	.100	.126	.226	.312
061274	1734	WHEAT CSII	DIF	PFRCFNT	.106	.078	.073	.081
061274	1217	WHEAT CSII	107.1	SOIL	.145	.185	.247	.299

APPENDIX B: PROGRAM LISTINGS

- A. PROGRAM TASSEL
- B. PROGRAM SCATPLT

A. PROGRAM TASSEL

```

      PROGRAM TASSEL(INPUT,OUTPUT,PUNCH,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,
X TAPE7=PUNCH)
      C
      C THIS PROGRAM COMPUTES TASSELED CAP TRANSFORMATION FOR LANDSAT
      C DATA VECTORS
      C
      C DIMENSION X(4),U(4),R(4,4),RT(4,4),O(4),RADMAX(4),BW(4),CNTMAX(4),
      C XCNTS(4)
      C DATA (RADMAX(I),I=1,4)/2.48,2.00,1.76,.60/
      C DATA (CNTMAX(I),I=1,4)/3*(127.)+.63./
      C DATA (BW(I),I=1,4)/3*(.1)+.3/
      C
      C READ SWITCH -- C = PUNCH COUNTS, TC = PUNCH TRANSFORMED COUNTS
      C
      5   READ(5,5) SW
      5 FORMAT(A2)
      C
      C READ THE TRANSFORMATION MATRIX, R, AND COMPUTE ITS transpose, RT,
      C AND READ THE OFFSET VECTOR, O
      10  C
      10  DO 20 J=1,4
      10  HEAD(5+10) (R(I+J),I=1,4)
      10  FORMAT(*F10.6)
      10  DO 20 I=1,4
      20  RT(J,I) = R(I,J)
      20  READ(5+10) (O(I),I=1,4)
      C
      C PRINT HEADINGS AND CONSTANT MATRICES
      C
      30  WRITE(6+30)
      30  FORMAT(1H1,35X,52HTASSELED CAP TRANSFORMATION FOR LANDSAT DATA VEC
XTORS/)
      30  WRITE(6+35)
      35  FORMAT(19H0TRANSFORM MATRIX =)
      35  DO 45 I=1,4
      35  WRITE(6+40) (R(I,J),J=1,4)
      40  FORMAT(1H ,4(F10.5))
      45  CONTINUE
      45  WRITE(6+50)
      40  50 FORMAT(/32H TRANSPOSE OF TRANSFORM MATRIX =)
      40  DO 55 I=1,4
      40  WRITE(6+40) (RT(I,J),J=1,4)
      55  CONTINUE
      55  WRITE(6+60)
      45  60 FORMAT(1H OFFSET VECTOR =)
      45  WRITE(6+40) (O(I),I=1,4)
      C
      C READ THE LANDSAT MSS SIGNAL VECTOR, X, CONVERT IT TO COUNTS, XCNTS,
      C AND COMPUTE THE TRANSFORMED VECTOR, U
      50  77 READ(5+70) (X(I),I=1,4)*CID
      70  FORMAT(4(F8.4),32X,A10)
      70  IF (X(1).EQ.999.) GO TO 999
      70  DO 200 I=1,4
      70  U(I) = 0.
      70  DO 100 J=1,4
      70  XCNTS(J) = (X(J)/RADMAX(J)) * CNTMAX(J) * BW(J)
      100 U(I) = U(I) + RT(I,J) * XCNTS(J)
      200 U(I) = U(I) + O(I)

```

60 C PRINT LANUSAT AND TRANSFORMED VECTORS

65 80 WRITE(6,80) (X(I),I=1,4),CID
FORMAT(123H LANUSAT VECTOR = *4(F10.5),5X,A10)
85 WRITE(6,85) (XCNTS(I),I=1,4)
FORMAT(123H VECTOR IN COUNTS = *4(F10.5))
86 WRITE(6,90) (U(I),I=1,4)
FORMAT(123H TRANSFORMED VECTOR = *4(F10.5))
IF (SW.EQ.2MTC) GO TO 350
70 87 WRITE(7,300) (XCNTS(I),I=1,4),SW,CID
FORMAT(4(F10.5),25X,A2,3X,A10)
350 IF (SW.EQ.2MC) GO TO 450
WHITE(7,400) (U(I),I=1,4),SW,CID
400 FORMAT(*(F10.2),25X,A2,3X,A10)
75 450 CONTINUE
GO TO 17

C 999 STOP
END

B. PROGRAM SCATPLT

```

      PROGRAM SCATPLT(INPUT,OUTPUT,FILEMPH,TAPES=INPUT,TAPEN=OUTPUT,
     *TAHF7=FILEMPH+1,MLP)
      DIMENSION MA(10,2),DATA(200,10),LSYMB(200,1),IDFS(3)

 5   LL=0
      READ MAIN HEADER CARD
      LAB = LABFL
      NPLOT = NUMBER OF SCATTER PLOTS (10 MAX)
      NCOLS = NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF DATA (10 MAX)
      MA = ARRAY WITH CHANNEL PATHS TO BE PLOTTED (10 PAIRS MAX)
      IDFS = DATA DESCRIPTION
      READ(5,10)LAB,NPLOT,NCOLS,((MA(I,J)*J=1+2)*I=1+10),IDFS
 10   15 FORMAT(A10,2I5,20I1,3A10)
      READ MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM DATA VALUES FOR PLOTTING
      READ(5,12)XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX
 12   15 FORMAT(4F5.1)
      JJ=0
      WRITE(6,57)(IDFS(N),N=1+3)
 15   CONTINUE
      READ SUBHEADER CARD
      NPTS = NUMBER OF DATA ROWS IN SUBSET
      ICHARS = PLOT SYMBOL TO REPRESENT SUBSET DATA
      HEAD(1,20)NPTS,ICHAR
      IF(EOF(5))55,52
 20   20 FORMAT(15,A1)
      22 KK=JJ+1 % MM=JJ+NPTS
      READ DATA IN SUBSET
      DO 50 I=KK,MM
      READ(5,25)(DATA(I,K)*K=1+NCOLS)
 25   25 FORMAT(4FB8.3)
      LSYMH(I,1)=ICHAR
      WRITE(6,26)LSYMB(I,1),(DATA(I,K)*K=1+NCOLS)
 26   26 FORMAT(1H ,A1,5X,4F10.3)
 50   CONTINUE
      JJ=JJ+NPTS
 55   60 TO 15
      AFTER ALL DATA IS READ AND ASSIGNED APPROPRIATE SYMBOL WRITE
      CHANNELS TO BE SCATTER PLOTTED, SYMBOL AND CHANNEL DATA ON A
      FRAME OF MICROFILM
 55   CONTINUE
      WRITE(7,57)(IDES(N),N=1+3)
 57   57 FORMAT(1H ,10X,3A10)
      DO 175 LL=1,NPLOT
      WRITE(7,60)LAB,MA(LL,1),MA(LL+2)
 60   60 FORMAT(1H ,5X,12HSCATTER PLOT,5X,A10,I3+4H VS +I3)
      WRITE(7,70)
 70   70 FORMAT(1H ,1X,6HSYMBOL,4X,1HX,BX,1HY)
      DO 100 J=1,MM
      WRITE(7,75)LSYMB(J,1),DATA(J,MA(LL,1))+DATA(J,MA(LL+2))
 75   75 FORMAT(1H ,3X,A)*4X,F6.3,3X,F6.3)
 100  CONTINUE
      SET UP PLOT FORMAT
      CALL MAP(XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX,,1+0,,1+1,0)
      CALL GDFMT(7H(F10.2),7H(F10.2))
      CALL PFFIML(5,5,5,5)
      CALL FWSTPT(0,0)
      PLOT APPROPRIATE CHANNEL DATA
      DO 150 M=1,MM
      CALL PSYM(DATA(M,MA(LL,1))+DATA(M,MA(LL+2)),LSYMB(M,1)+1,0+1)
 150  CONTINUE
 175  CALL FRAME
      REPEAT FOR NUMBER OF CHANNEL PAIRS
 175  CONTINUE
      STOP
      END

```

APPENDIX C: PROGRAM TASSEL OUTPUT

- A. Field Data Transformations**
- B. Model Data Transformations**

A. FIELD DATA TRANSFORMATIONS

TASSELED CAP TRANSFORMATION FOR LANDSAT DATA VECTORS

TRANSFORM MATRIX =				
.43259	-.28472	-.82943	.22303	
.63248	-.55149	.52244	.01170	
.58572	.54453	-.03899	-.52450	
.26614	-.9870	.19386	.80982	
TRANSPOSE OF TRANSFORM MATRIX =				
.43258	.63243	.58572	.26414	
-.28472	-.55149	.59953	.49070	
-.82943	.52244	-.03899	.19386	
.22303	.01170	-.52450	.80982	
OFFSET VECTOR =				
32.00300	32.00300	32.00000	32.00000	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.34820	5.79570	7.65610	5.61760
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	32.50893	36.80269	55.24572	23.08101
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	107.79462	46.34609	26.58377	29.39614
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.55320	5.00270	6.17000	4.82700
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	28.43776	31.76714	44.52216	19.83267
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	95.70921	42.33246	27.11814	31.42317
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.18040	4.53920	5.26860	4.74640
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	21.40769	28.82392	38.01774	19.50151
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	86.90997	41.96118	31.60084	32.96421
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.41310	4.53920	5.52260	4.58530
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	22.59934	28.82392	39.85059	18.83960
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	88.32415	42.38997	30.41267	31.73263
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.75890	5.13920	6.35530	5.02040
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	29.49114	32.63392	45.85927	20.62730
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	97.70676	42.73171	26.79918	31.61044
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.37770	6.42680	6.23950	4.74540
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	32.66000	40.81018	45.02366	19.50151
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	103.46207	36.16526	28.25678	31.43984
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.67070	5.93280	6.42480	5.00430
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	29.03947	37.67328	46.36077	20.56115
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	100.97494	40.29871	29.77420	31.25205
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.37720	5.74090	6.07740	4.61760
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	27.53647	36.45471	43.85397	18.97231
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	97.66610	39.13443	30.17394	30.93073
LANDSAT VECTOR =	7.14790	6.94960	7.23730	5.40770
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	36.60417	44.12996	52.22370	22.21859
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	112.20283	35.80678	26.96575	31.28188
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.99430	5.71360	5.96170	4.32780
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	30.89662	36.28136	43.01909	17.70151
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	98.11995	37.23348	27.26397	31.10715
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.52960	4.45750	5.10720	4.11870
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	23.19594	28.30512	36.25309	16.92248
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	85.99202	39.77087	29.39202	31.87928

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LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.49650	4.72990	5.24550	4.20340	MAR 3 1400
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	25.55652	30.03486	37.85177	17.51761	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	88.86232	38.99654	28.35847	32.39043	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.67530	4.45750	4.69250	3.97400	MAR 3 1500
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	23.94206	28.30512	35.86055	16.32796	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	84.40501	37.40891	28.77458	33.13376	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.17110	5.96020	6.63350	5.13330	MAR 3 1545
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	31.60200	37.84727	47.86673	21.09117	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	103.21556	40.62146	27.78369	31.46496	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.17210	3.53400	5.61500	4.85920	MAR 4 0950
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	26.48616	22.44090	40.51733	19.96497	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	86.65616	45.80204	24.04625	33.08646	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.39300	2.83150	4.48540	3.94190	MAR 4 1325
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	17.40195	17.97367	32.34624	16.19647	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	74.13092	44.20946	28.83503	32.23105	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.36920	2.77650	4.73850	4.05440	MAR 4 1405
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	17.25356	17.63077	34.19259	16.65830	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	75.04296	45.76668	28.79661	31.61055	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.65830	2.99270	5.17640	4.58530	MAR 4 1515
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	18.73404	19.00364	37.35243	18.83960	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	78.97775	47.53101	28.58557	32.06593	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.73370	3.77810	5.82300	5.10110	MAR 4 1600
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	24.24112	23.99093	42.01824	20.95887	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	87.80701	46.96991	26.85230	32.62154	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	2.85960	1.59580	6.51580	6.41480	APR 1 1000
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	14.64392	10.11333	47.01742	26.35646	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	79.24463	63.18400	28.42421	32.06795	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	2.92080	1.76680	4.75320	6.14050	APR 1 1100
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	14.95732	11.21918	34.29866	25.22945	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	72.31966	54.30466	29.08897	37.90886	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.04320	1.79530	6.44210	6.55200	APR 1 1150
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	15.58413	11.40015	46.48581	26.92017	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	80.29000	62.15744	28.43622	33.02790	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	2.95130	1.70980	6.49120	6.10670	APR 1 1220
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	15.11351	10.85723	46.83991	25.08952	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	79.46674	61.91252	28.17402	31.24745	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.95370	6.78540	8.43810	6.39760	APR 2 1115
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	35.60967	43.09046	60.88856	26.28579	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	117.25467	45.85971	27.69817	29.79689	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	7.07960	6.52350	8.26500	6.65490	APR 2 1200
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	30.25440	41.42422	59.63499	27.34296	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	116.03733	47.38923	26.54654	31.43245	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.80800	6.78590	8.31450	6.72360	APR 2 1300
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	33.83935	43.09046	59.99669	27.62523	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	116.33027	47.50516	29.46046	30.45455	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.62600	2.79590	5.33940	5.09690	APR 3 1030
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	18.56863	17.75396	38.52862	20.94161	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	79.35995	50.01785	28.43151	33.09977	

LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.31050	3.02530	4.99720	4.46030	APR 3 1130
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	19.51376	19.21055	36.06016	20.38036	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	7.09607	47.16995	29.39541	34.16749	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.97220	4.43530	5.07060	5.47290	APR 3 1205
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	19.82941	28.16416	36.54879	22.48648	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	85.70155	43.34736	33.19960	35.77115	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	4.08790	3.36980	5.60860	5.19940	APR 3 1330
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	20.93400	21.37823	40.47115	21.36275	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	83.93710	48.65579	29.37941	32.99214	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	3.10440	2.13790	5.80450	5.40450	APR 4 1045
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	15.89753	13.57566	41.89474	22.20545	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	77.36137	55.77215	28.57824	31.71833	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.19630	1.93800	5.46670	6.14040	APR 4 1140
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	16.36815	12.30630	46.66312	25.22945	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	80.85965	60.69783	27.92405	31.75108	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	3.13500	1.99510	6.41740	6.24330	APR 4 1215
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	16.05423	12.66888	46.30842	25.65182	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	60.85723	60.57985	28.47015	32.21919	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	3.22700	1.99510	6.85930	6.10520	APR 4 1345
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	16.52536	12.66888	49.49969	25.08852	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	82.78120	62.07997	27.84577	30.18847	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	4.65050	2.99060	9.79200	9.68730	MAY 1 0935
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	23.30296	18.99031	70.65818	39.80217	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	105.99064	76.46892	27.55421	32.59182	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	4.44780	2.95890	8.34340	9.38220	MAY 1 1045
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	22.77704	18.78901	60.20522	38.54860	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	94.18220	69.85243	28.04980	36.93959	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	4.10570	2.80040	7.82550	7.00710	MAY 1 1245
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	21.02516	17.78254	56.47026	28.79086	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	93.02274	63.84827	27.23104	30.59406	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	4.55050	3.75330	7.20040	7.99340	MAY 1 1345
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	23.30296	23.83345	51.95743	32.84245	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	96.26209	59.12033	29.46434	36.82091	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	5.89280	4.26300	9.40870	8.46840	MAY 2 0945
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	30.17684	27.07005	67.89232	34.79408	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	111.13156	65.02101	25.21096	31.61448	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	5.44410	4.39060	8.04350	7.31040	MAY 2 1050
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	27.87906	27.88031	58.04149	30.04621	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	103.62372	57.79104	27.00183	32.42502	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	6.13490	5.10950	8.72540	7.51960	MAY 2 1300
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	31.41662	32.95396	62.96169	30.89328	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	111.47100	57.28494	26.69267	31.38700	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	5.06190	4.99760	8.26160	7.17780	MAY 2 1350
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	30.53070	31.73476	59.61495	29.49140	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	107.98610	55.53241	26.64925	31.7452*	
LANDSAT VELTOR =	4.42800	3.49880	8.12540	7.93640	MAY 3 0955
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	25.23613	22.21798	56.63215	32.60825	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	99.92386	63.35524	26.71101	33.54261	

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LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.31080	3.004500	7.52650	7.70470	MAY 3 1100
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	22.07547	19.59483	54.31054	31.67270	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	94.11954	62.69479	27.94957	34.31606	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.61910	3.65780	6.87460	6.59080	MAY 3 1320
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	23.65426	23.22703	49.60649	27.07959	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	93.13431	55.12206	27.83067	33.45836	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.03730	3.21280	6.90170	6.38280	MAY 3 1400
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	20.67480	20.49128	49.80204	26.722498	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	89.94406	57.27117	28.65227	31.96616	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	2.94800	1.75640	6.03450	6.79900	MAY 4 1000
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	15.09661	11.15314	43.54440	27.93502	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	79.46822	61.17215	29.02295	35.28079	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.18560	1.91430	6.57620	6.78010	MAY 4 1105
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	16.31335	12.15580	47.45326	27.85737	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	91.99770	62.56152	28.37012	33.45081	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.66200	2.45170	6.52200	6.34500	MAY 4 1310
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	18.75298	15.56956	47.06216	26.66967	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	84.41090	58.82451	27.79879	32.79228	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.49170	2.51520	6.08470	6.51520	MAY 4 1410
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	17.88088	15.97152	48.23619	26.76897	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	85.16024	59.89829	28.82192	32.55301	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	7.34850	5.58820	7.47540	5.96830	JUN 1 0945
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	37.63143	35.48507	53.94121	24.52193	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	108.79422	45.52781	21.97581	32.37398	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.49240	5.42330	6.74900	5.75470	JUN 1 1215
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	28.12640	34.43795	48.70017	23.64431	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	100.71831	45.29691	29.34775	32.28035	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.95450	5.95150	7.00020	5.83240	JUN 1 1315
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	30.49280	37.79202	50.51281	23.96356	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	105.00937	43.96975	29.12859	32.15518	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.45690	4.83030	6.83270	5.32780	JUN 1 1730
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	27.94461	30.67240	49.30414	21.89031	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	98.14849	46.96719	27.16788	30.45854	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	7.13330	7.17720	9.13000	7.52570	JUN 2 1025
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	36.52940	45.57522	65.88125	30.92081	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	123.36269	50.47451	28.93734	31.16596	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	7.09750	7.07760	8.79280	7.07730	JUN 2 1230
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	36.34607	44.94276	63.44805	29.07647	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	120.99156	48.52025	28.49669	30.90192	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	7.38440	7.14400	8.65240	7.05790	JUN 2 1325
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	37.81527	45.36440	62.43493	28.99876	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	121.27933	47.21113	27.52242	31.70135	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.84680	6.94490	9.18630	7.87700	JUN 2 1745
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	35.06224	44.10011	66.28751	32.38420	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	122.43426	52.68040	29.64756	31.77728	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.88330	5.81930	6.94440	5.77410	JUN 3 1125
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	30.12819	36.95255	50.11016	23.72402	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	104.02159	44.18821	28.96161	32.08124	

LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.34650	6.05050	7.36350	6.16440	JUN 3 1235
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	32.50022	38.42131	53.13435	25.00112	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	109.13643	45.15453	27.90659	32.14028	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.59640	6.34840	6.97230	5.85180	JUN 3 1330
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	33.77995	40.31234	50.31148	24.00327	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	107.92851	41.51941	27.74206	33.08794	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.23950	5.52120	7.27960	5.94890	JUN 3 1855
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	31.95228	35.69462	52.52893	24.44222	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	105.62146	46.16923	26.83638	31.78632	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.78410	4.23880	6.38640	5.75470	JUN 4 1145
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	24.49922	25.91638	46.09368	23.64431	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	42.85949	44.00616	28.52869	32.75573	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.99630	4.50150	6.88850	5.75470	JUN 4 1250
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	25.58589	28.58452	49.70679	23.64431	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	46.50675	49.92691	28.35761	31.11728	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.13790	4.50150	6.88850	5.75470	JUN 4 1345
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	26.31102	28.58452	49.70679	23.64431	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	46.82043	49.71593	27.75617	31.27701	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.10250	4.33730	7.75520	6.53050	JUN 4 1800
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	25.12974	27.54185	35.36082	27.07836	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	100.45272	55.78999	27.78348	30.72710	

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B. MODEL DATA TRANSFORMATIONS

TASSELLED CAP TRANSFORMATION FOR LANDSAT DATA VECTORS

TRANSFORM MATRIX =					
.43258	-.28972	-.82943	.22303		
.63248	-.56149	.52244	.01170		
.58572	.59953	-.03899	-.52450		
.26414	.49070	.19386	.80982		
TRANSPOSE OF TRANSFORM MATRIX =					
.43258	.63248	.58572	.26414		
-.28972	-.56149	.59953	.49070		
.82943	.52244	-.03899	.19386		
.22303	.01170	-.52450	.80982		
OFFSET VECTOR =					
32.00000	32.00000	32.00000	32.00000		
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.47130	4.43480	5.31480	4.61740	MAP L1 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	22.89738	28.47848	38.35111	18.47291	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	87.39138	41.66391	30.06918	32.68980	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.99650	5.22120	4.94880	5.11720	MAP L1 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	25.58692	33.13462	42.85240	21.02582	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	94.69108	41.96267	30.50384	32.64498	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.40650	5.71360	6.95840	6.15120	MAP L1 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	27.63651	36.28136	50.21118	25.27361	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	103.00928	46.09167	30.93258	32.73056	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.91910	3.72380	5.33793	4.79480	MAP L2 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	20.06958	23.64513	38.51780	19.70037	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	83.40171	45.65510	30.02467	32.50395	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.61700	4.62090	4.44800	5.82770	MAP L2 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	23.64351	29.34271	46.52818	23.94425	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	94.36351	48.30417	30.54687	32.60362	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.17210	5.35780	7.00490	6.26450	MAP L2 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	26.49616	34.02293	50.54572	25.73892	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	101.38054	48.14076	30.82499	32.63741	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	2.96540	2.34490	5.56880	5.35920	MAP L3 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	15.18572	14.89011	40.18395	22.01973	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	77.33958	54.12887	29.88567	32.31662	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.25370	2.72250	6.05430	5.82770	MAP L3 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	16.66209	17.28787	47.68728	23.94425	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	82.05507	55.39832	30.15030	32.39447	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.28250	2.72250	6.21630	6.02180	MAP L3 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	16.80958	17.28787	44.85626	24.74174	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	83.01421	56.44776	30.13700	32.46056	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.81050	3.05400	5.97600	5.78090	APR L1 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	19.51396	19.39290	43.12227	23.75196	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	84.23839	52.95598	29.86938	33.19627	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.93380	3.29360	6.24580	6.05490	APR L1 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	20.14486	20.85186	45.06912	24.87774	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	86.97111	53.67346	29.25012	33.24460	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.87220	3.05400	6.73690	6.68930	APR L1 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	19.82941	19.39290	48.61286	27.48430	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	88.57465	57.98782	29.11721	33.40974	

LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.44170	2.36550	6.24580	6.19190	APR L2 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	17.62433	15.02727	45.06912	25.44063	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	82.24338	57.95257	28.40696	33.07026	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.65680	2.65270	6.95820	6.99830	APR L2 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	18.72635	16.84464	51.20974	28.75388	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	87.75845	61.31985	28.88467	33.32408	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.59530	2.52540	6.76150	6.84380	APR L2 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	18.41142	16.48079	48.79037	28.11909	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	86.39305	60.45313	28.88807	33.47998	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.50310	2.36550	6.83520	6.84380	APR L3 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	17.93326	15.02727	49.32218	28.11909	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	85.58098	61.72562	28.49958	33.07873	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.41100	2.28080	6.71237	6.77510	APR L3 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	17.46762	14.48308	48.43535	27.83682	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	84.43877	61.49791	28.58632	33.20373	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.68750	2.59540	7.20430	7.27390	APR L3 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	18.83357	16.48079	51.98557	29.88378	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	88.93492	63.04789	28.71398	33.33847	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.76430	2.29170	7.49930	6.25000	MAY L1 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	19.27686	14.56499	54.11427	25.68140	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	88.03015	63.27472	28.48921	28.88411	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.90070	2.57850	7.52650	6.30720	MAY L1 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	19.97533	16.37347	54.31054	25.91477	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	89.65263	62.28709	28.89219	29.14677	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	4.00320	2.54490	8.39800	7.10200	MAY L1 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	20.50026	16.17281	60.59920	29.17996	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	94.29874	67.62135	26.73986	29.60742	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.73020	1.97750	8.45250	6.95000	MAY L2 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	19.10223	12.55712	50.99247	28.55749	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	91.47306	69.98970	25.87444	27.54316	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.76430	2.04070	9.47980	7.00730	MAY L2 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	19.27686	12.95844	61.18947	28.79046	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	91.97945	69.94519	25.97682	27.57257	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.93400	2.29370	8.80730	7.32940	MAY L2 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	20.15050	14.55499	63.55268	30.11427	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	95.10723	70.85543	26.25594	27.71834	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.76430	1.97750	9.47980	6.95000	MAY L3 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	19.27686	12.55712	61.18947	28.55749	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	91.66398	70.05621	25.72192	27.47879	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.86660	2.04070	9.13520	7.53790	MAY L3 S2
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	19.80073	12.95844	65.91877	30.97064	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	95.55197	73.59854	25.78054	27.07426	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	3.86561	2.04070	8.99850	7.42420	MAY L3 S3
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	19.80073	12.95844	64.93236	30.50378	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	94.85081	72.87792	25.72844	27.21332	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.74110	5.62120	7.95130	6.20150	JUN L1 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS *	29.39999	35.69452	57.37585	25.48068	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	107.63047	50.32384	28.96555	29.51534	

LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.06130	6.05060	9.65240	6.82410	JUN L1 S7
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	31.03972	38.42131	62.43493	28.03815	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	113.70326	52.60471	29.32869	29.33155	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.41790	6.58020	9.10190	7.31120	JUN L1 S7
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	32.86585	41.74427	55.67848	30.03940	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	119.04865	53.11736	29.83250	29.69717	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.02571	5.72020	9.18630	7.01890	JUN L2 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	30.85742	36.32327	66.28751	28.83852	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	114.76537	56.53909	28.38875	27.89333	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.02570	5.78630	9.21440	7.11630	JUN L2 S7
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	30.85742	36.74300	65.49027	29.23871	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	115.75531	56.62114	29.67771	29.11507	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	5.77660	5.48921	9.04570	6.99940	JUN L2 S9
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	29.55178	34.85642	65.27295	28.75840	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	112.67039	57.05545	29.70448	28.05891	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.27521	5.99450	9.80560	7.42820	JUN L3 S1
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	32.13510	38.00157	79.75632	30.52021	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	119.44124	58.73012	28.35759	27.21590	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.45350	6.21500	10.31330	7.87700	JUN L3 S7
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	33.04868	39.47160	74.41984	32.36420	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	123.39906	60.74153	24.58247	27.00843	
LANDSAT VECTOR =	6.34650	6.08170	10.14400	7.75900	JUN L3 S9
VECTOR IN COUNTS =	32.50022	38.63149	73.19818	31.88357	
TRANSFORMED VECTOR =	121.79783	60.40305	28.55283	27.12761	